JUSTICE

ACTUALITÉS REPORT

Volume 29 No. / N° 2
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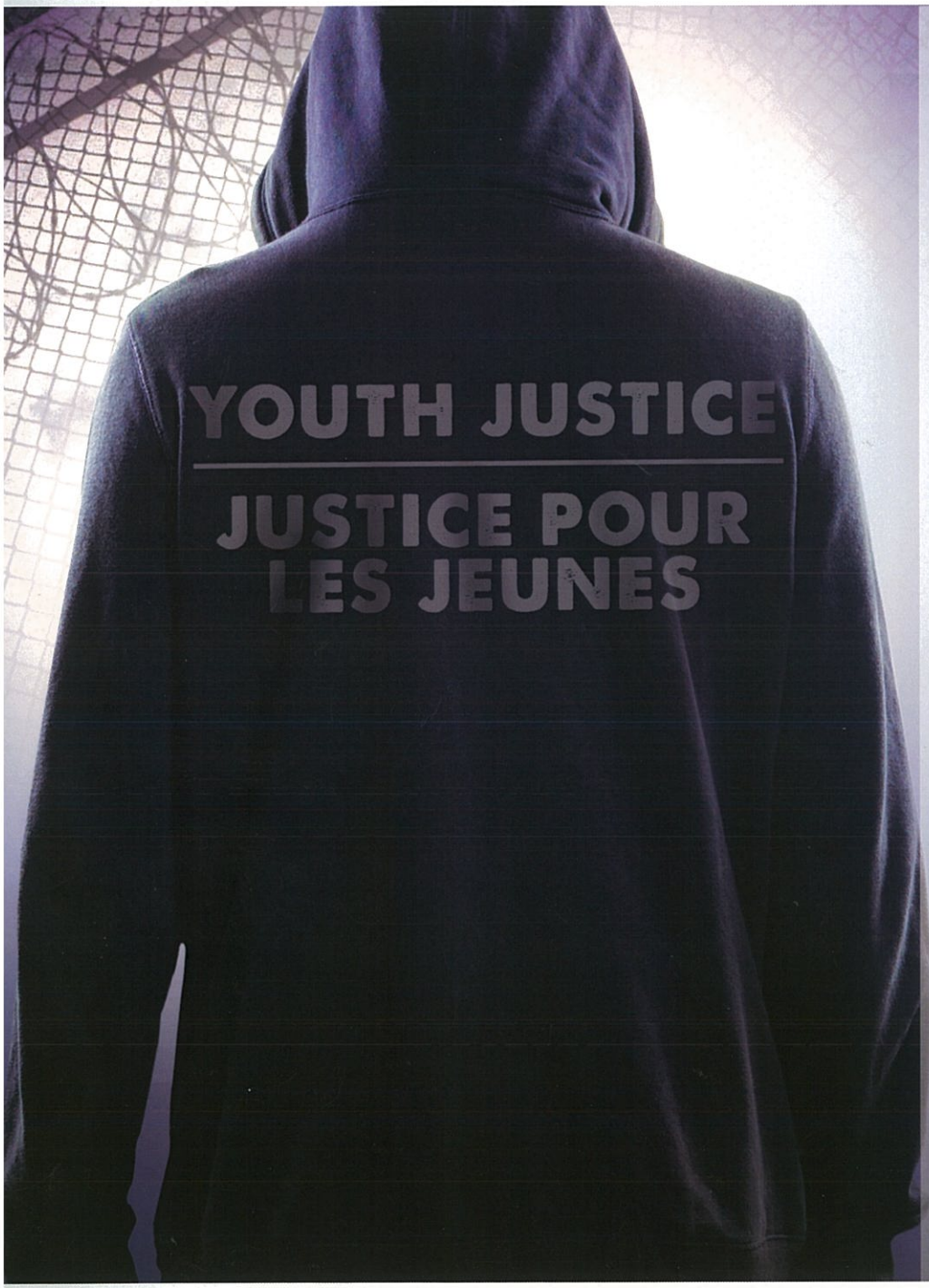

SPECIAL | SPECIAL | SPECIAL

INTERNATIONAL ISSUE
PART II
NUMÉRO INTERNATIONAL

Also Inside / Aussi dans ce numéro

ELECTIONS
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
ÉLECTIONS
CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

2013 CCJA AWARD WINNERS
LAURÉATS DES PRIX DE L'ACJP

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
ANNONCE DE L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE

NOTICES & FEEDBACK
AVIS ET RÉACTIONS

CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION •• ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

JUSTICE
ACTUALITÉS REPORT

Volume 29 No. / N° 2

The **JUSTICE REPORT** contains information of value to Association readers and the public interested in matters related to the administration of justice in Canada. Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the Association's views, but are included to encourage reflection and action on the criminal justice system throughout Canada. For more information on the activities of the CCJA, please contact: •• L'**ACTUALITÉS-JUSTICE** renferme des renseignements utiles aux lecteurs de l'Association et au public qui s'intéressent aux questions relatives à l'administration de la justice au Canada. Les opinions qui sont exprimées ne reflètent pas nécessairement les vues de l'Association, mais y figurent afin d'encourager à réfléchir et à agir sur la justice pénale dans tout le Canada. Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur les activités de l'Association, veuillez communiquer avec :

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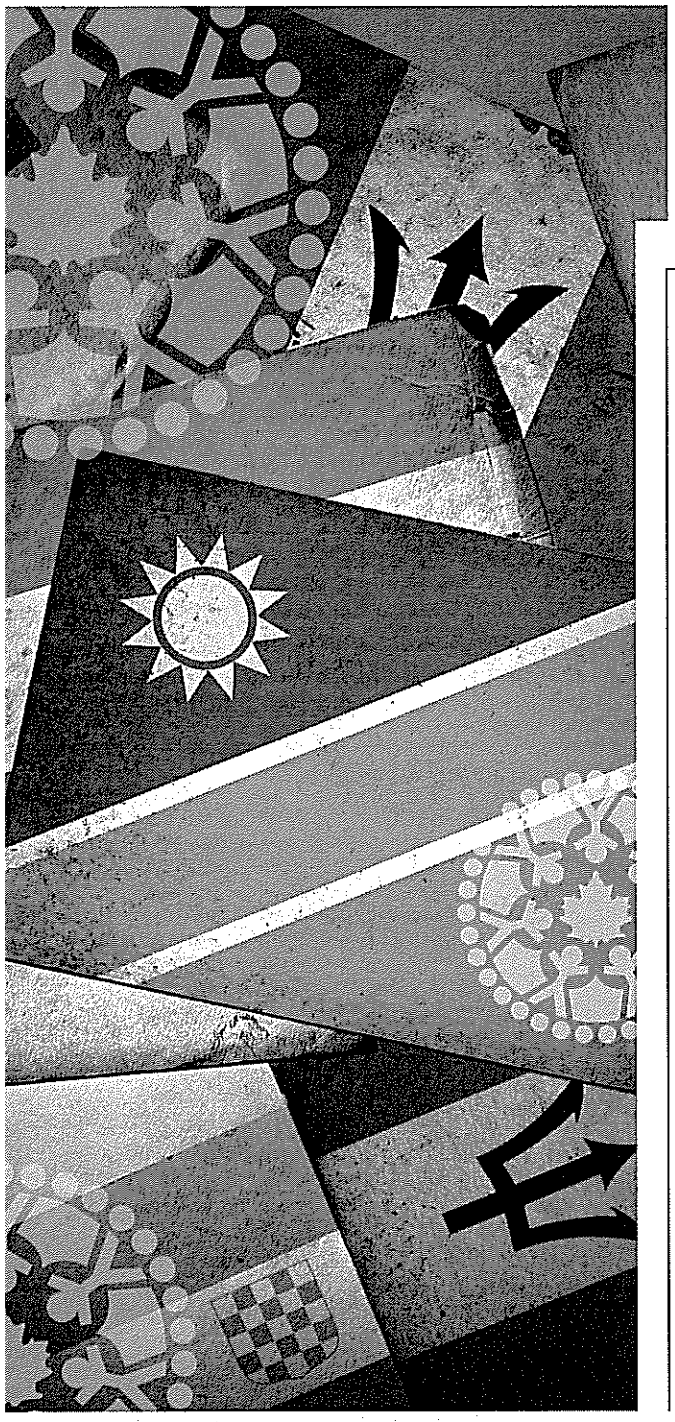


4 **EDITORIAL**
By Irving Kulik

5 **ÉDITORIAL**
Par Irving Kulik

6 **CALL FOR CANDIDATES - BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

8 **APPEL DE CANDIDATURES - CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION**

10 **2013 CCJA AWARD WINNERS**
LAURÉATS DES PRIX DE L'ACJP POUR 2013

11 **NOTICES AND FEEDBACK • AVIS ET RÉACTIONS**

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUE - CONT'D FROM 29.1
NUMÉRO SPÉCIAL INTERNATIONAL - SUITE DU 29.1

15 **NAMIBIA, CHILD JUSTICE AND THE UNCRC:**
WARM LOVE GONE COLD?
By Stefan Schulz, NAMIBIA-NAMIBIE, Résumé français à la page 18

19 **PENAL REFORM IN BARBADOS:**
WHERE ARE WE 200 YEARS LATER?
By Kim Ramsay, BARBADOS-BARBADES, Résumé français à la page 22

23 **NEW CROATIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT (CPA)**
– EUROPE SAYS "YES", CONSTITUTIONAL COURT SAYS "NO"
By Zoran Burić, CROATIA-CROATIE, Résumé français à la page 24

25 **RECENT CHANGES IN THE REGULATION**
OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CROTIA
FOR TRANSITIONAL ECONOMIC CRIMES
By Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička, CROATIA-CROATIE,
Résumé français à la page 26

27 **AN APPROACH FOR THOSE WHO ARE RESISTANT**
TO TREATMENT - PART II
By Jon P. Friel, Résumé français à la page 29 (Cont'd from Issue 28.4)

THE **STUDENT SPACE - L'ESPACE ÉTUDIANT**

30 **LES DÉFIS POSÉS PAR L'INTERVENTION EN MILIEU CARCÉRAL**
AVEC DE JEUNES ADULTES
Joanie Laganière, English abstract on Page 32

35 **COMING EVENTS | PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS**

EDITORIAL

BY IRVING KULIK, Executive Director of the CCJA

This issue contains two main themes. It continues with articles belonging to the winter Special International Issue, a commentary on an article published in the Student Space of Issue 28.4, and is otherwise dedicated to Youth Justice Issues. We have long made it our priority to seek out topics of interest to members that can provide diverse viewpoints in defined areas. We will continue to do so, and I thank Nancy Wright for her diligent work and creativity in this regard.

The *Justice Report* will also always have space dedicated to news and upcoming events. The Coming Events page, a stalwart item, obviously responds to this element, but we are now introducing a Notices and Feedback section, which in this issue contains the above-mentioned commentary along with a number of CCJA news items. One of these items reports on progress regarding one of the ongoing goals of CCJA, to seek and establish partnerships with like-minded organizations. This includes our affiliation with the American Correctional Association (ACA) and our long-serving membership in the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ). Prior to the opening of our 34th Congress in Vancouver last October we were approached by the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) headquartered in Washington State, who was interested in collaborating with us. Their president and executive director attended our congress and subsequently our president, Dr. Verona Singer, and I attended their annual conference in Philadelphia. In addition, the ACJS has designated one of their key members to participate on our Policy Review Committee. This has already been beneficial and will continue to be so. We will also be linking our websites, as well as advertising, and also hope to participate in each other's main events whenever possible.

We are also pleased to announce in this issue the first winner of our $1000 Student Award, Miss Meara Mulholland. Meara is a graduate of Camosun College in Victoria and will be attending Simon Fraser University this fall. We congratulate Meara and wish her all the best with her studies and future career. We will again be seeking candidates this fall for next year's award. Information can be found on our website and will be updated when we get closer to the call date.

Finally, you will find a Call for Nominations for director positions on the CCJA Board. Elections are held every two years for terms of office lasting four years. If you have never considered the challenge of serving on the national board of an organization that has been in existence for 95 years, then now is a good time to think otherwise and put your name forth. All the information is contained within this publication as well as on our website. We always look forward to new ideas.

On behalf of the Board I wish you all a wonderful spring time and early beginnings to summer 2014.

ÉDITORIAL

PAR IRVING KULIK, Directeur général, ACJP

Ce numéro aborde deux thèmes principaux. Il présente d'abord certains articles qui, faute d'espace, n'ont pas pu être publiés dans le numéro international spécial de l'hiver, de même qu'un commentaire portant sur un article publié dans L'Espace étudiant du numéro 28.4. Il est par ailleurs consacré à des enjeux liés à la justice pour les adolescents. Nous avons depuis longtemps adopté comme priorité de trouver des sujets d'intérêt pour nos membres, qui pourraient mettre en lumière certains points de vue dans des secteurs donnés. Nous continuerons de le faire et je tiens à remercier Nancy Wright pour son travail diligent et sa créativité à ce chapitre.

Actualités-Justice comportera toujours un espace consacré aux nouvelles et aux événements à venir. La page *Prochains événements*, un élément clé, va manifestement en ce sens, mais nous ajoutons maintenant une nouvelle section *Avis et commentaires* qui, dans ce numéro, présente le commentaire mentionné ci-dessus ainsi que plusieurs nouvelles relatives à l'ACJP. L'une de celles-ci fait le point sur l'un des buts soutenus de l'ACJP, celui de chercher à nouer des partenariats avec des organisations ayant des vues similaires. C'est le cas notamment de notre affiliation à l'*American Correctional Association* (ACA) et notre adhésion de longue date aux Associations nationales intéressées à la justice criminelle (ANIJC). Avant que ne s'ouvre notre 34e Congrès, tenu à Vancouver en octobre dernier, nous avons été approchés par l'*Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences* (ACJS), dont le siège social est situé dans l'État de Washington, qui souhaitait établir une collaboration avec nous. Leur président et leur directrice générale ont participé à notre Congrès et, subséquemment, notre présidente, Verona Singer, Ph.D., et moi avons participé à leur conférence annuelle, tenue à Philadelphie. L'ACJS a en outre désigné l'un de ses membres clés pour participer à notre Comité d'examen des politiques. Cela a déjà porté des fruits et continuera de le faire. Nous établirons également des liens entre nos sites Web et conjuguerons nos efforts en matière de publicité. Nous espérons être en mesure de participer à nos événements d'envergure respectifs, chaque fois que cela sera possible.

Nous sommes également heureux d'annoncer le nom de la première gagnante de notre Prix étudiant: Mme Meara Mulholland. Meara est diplômée du Camosun College de Victoria et étudiera à l'Université Simon Fraser à l'automne. Nous la félicitons et lui offrons nos meilleurs vœux de succès dans ses études et sa carrière future. Nous entreprendrons à l'automne une nouvelle recherche de candidats pour le prix décerné l'an prochain. On trouvera de l'information à ce sujet dans notre site Web; celle-ci sera mise à jour lorsqu'on se rapprochera de la date d'appel de candidatures.

Finalement, vous trouverez dans nos pages un *Appel de candidatures* pour les postes à pourvoir au Conseil. L'élection se tient au deux ans pour des mandats d'une durée de quatre ans. S'il ne vous est jamais venu à l'esprit de relever le défi de siéger au conseil d'administration d'une organisation nationale existant depuis 95 ans, voilà une belle occasion de penser autrement et de soumettre votre candidature. Vous trouverez toute l'information requise dans nos pages, de même que dans notre site Web. Nous sommes toujours à l'affût de nouvelles idées.

Au nom du Conseil, je souhaite à tous un merveilleux printemps et début d'été 2014.

CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

CALL FOR CANDIDATES
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

TO: All members of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association
FROM: Roland Lahaye, Chair, Nominating Committee

Dear Colleagues,

It is time to begin the election process for 2014.

All members in good standing may run for election to the Board as well as vote for the candidate of their choice in every jurisdiction having a vacancy.

1. **Elections for the following positions are open:**

- 1 vacancy in **Quebec**
- 1 vacancy in **New Brunswick**
- 1 vacancy **Nova Scotia**
- 1 vacancy in **Ontario**
- 1 vacancy in **Prince Edward Island**
- 1 vacancy in the T**erritories**

2. All members in good standing may nominate themselves or other members.

3. Each person making a nomination must...

(a) ...be **A MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING** of the Association;

(b) ...reside in the province for which he or she is nominated, (or if a candidate for the Territories, reside in any territory); and,

(c) ...fill out, sign, and date the attached Candidacy Form

4. Newly elected Directors will commence their terms of office on September 1, 2014. **These terms of office shall expire in 2018.**

Each member wishing to be a candidate for the Board of Directors must complete the following Candidacy Form and return it to the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (see contact details on the form). **We must receive it no later than JUNE 10, 2014.** Please note the Candidacy Form may also be downloaded from our website (ccja-acjp.ca).

Talk to your colleagues, consult your local Affiliate. We are always looking for motivated individuals to ensure the Association remains dynamic and forward looking.

CANDIDACY FORM

CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION
101 - 320 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, ON K1Y 4X9
Email: ccja-acjp@rogers.com Fax: 613.725.3720

I, (please print) _____, am a **MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING** of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association. I wish to stand for election in the following jurisdiction:

_____
Province/Territory

_____
Name of the candidate (if you are nominating someone else)

_____
Signature

_____
Date

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND
In the box below, please provide an outline of your personal and professional background which will assist our voting members in their decision. Please do not send your Curriculum Vitae.

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

APPEL DE CANDIDATURES
CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION

À : Tous les membres de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale
DE : Roland Lahaye, Président du comité des nominations

Chers / chères collègues,

C'est le temps d'entamer le processus d'élection pour 2014.

Chaque membre en règle de l'Association peut présenter sa candidature à un poste de directeur, et peut également voter pour les candidats de leurs choix dans chacune des régions où il y a élection.

1. La mise en nomination pour les postes suivants est ouverte :

- 1 poste à l'**Île-du-Prince-Édouard**
- 1 poste à **Nouveau-Brunswick**
- 1 poste en **Nouvelle-Écosse**
- 1 poste au **Québec**
- 1 poste en **Ontario**
- 1 poste dans les **Territoires**

2. Les membres peuvent faire leur propre mise en nomination ou nommer d'autres candidats.

3. Chaque personne candidate doit :

(a) être **MEMBRE EN RÈGLE** de l'ACJP ;

(b) résider dans la province ou le territoire pour lequel elle se présente, sauf si elle se présente pour un poste assigné aux territoires ;

(c) dûment compléter, signer et dater le formulaire de mise en candidature ci-dessous.

4. Toutes les personnes nouvellement élues débuteront le 1er septembre 2014.
Ces mandats seront en vigueur jusqu'en 2018.

Chaque membre désirant poser sa candidature au Conseil d'administration doit compléter le formulaire, le dater, le signer et le retourner à l'Association canadienne de justice pénale soit par la poste, par courriel, ou par télécopieur (les détails se trouvent sur le formulaire). **Nous devons recevoir le tout au plus tard le 10 juin 2014**. Veuillez noter que le formulaire de candidature peut également être téléchargé de notre site Web (ccja-acjp.ca).

Parlez-en à vos collègues, consultez votre Affiliée; nous sommes toujours à la recherche de personnes dynamiques afin d'assurer que l'association demeure pertinente et orientée vers l'avenir.

FORMULAIRE DE MISE EN CANDIDATURE

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE
101 - 320 avenue Parkdale, ON K1Y 4X9
Courriel : ccja-acjp@rogers.com Télécopieur : 613-725-3720

Je, (en lettres moulées svp) _____ **, SUIS UN MEMBRE EN RÉGLE** de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale. Je désire présenter ma candidature ou la candidature de la personne-membre nommée ci-dessous pour le poste suivant :

_____
Province / Territoire

_____
Nom du candidat (si vous soumettez la candidature de quelqu'un d'autre)

_____
Signature

_____
Date

ANTÉCÉDENTS PERSONNELS ET PROFESSIONNELS
Veuillez utiliser la case ci-dessous pour nous fournir un résumé de votre expérience professionnel ou personnel (ou de la personne nominée) afin d'éclaircir le choix des électeurs. S'il vous plaît ne pas faire parvenir un curriculum vitae.

CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION AWARDS
ACKNOWLEDGING EXCELLENCE

PRIX D'EXCELLENCE
DE L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNEDE JUSTICE PÉNALE

2013 CCJA AWARD WINNERS

The CCJA wishes to congratulate the winners of the 2013 CCJA Awards.

LAURÉATS DES PRIX DE L'ACJP POUR 2013

L'ACJP désire féliciter les lauréats des prix décernés par l'association pour 2013.

2013 CCJA ACHIEVEMENT AWARD:

Jim PHELPS

Jim Phelps has been a long-term member of the Board of CCJA. Jim's commitment to CCJA and its mission is ably demonstrated by the length of time he has remained engaged at the national, provincial, and local levels. To have done so for so many years is proof of his belief in the organization and in the importance of constantly striving to improve our criminal justice system.

PRIX DU MÉRITE DE L'ACJP POUR 2013 :

Jim PHELPS

Jim Phelps est membre de longue date du Conseil de l'ACJP. La durée de son engagement aux niveaux national, provincial et local témoigne de son engagement envers l'ACJP et sa mission. L'avoir fait pendant si longtemps prouve qu'il croit en l'Association et en l'importance de constamment chercher à améliorer notre système de justice pénale.

2013 CCJA CRIME PREVENTION AWARD :

Karen REID SIDHU and the dedicated VOLUNTEERS at the Surrey Crime Prevention Society

The passion these volunteers show for their community and Karen Reid Sidhu's willingness to incorporate a holistic approach to community safety and promote the "awareness" factor has made a tremendous difference to Surrey since 2010. Their support of the City of Surrey's Crime Reduction Strategy and the mandate to tackle community safety using an innovative problem-solving approach to addressing the root cause of crime is proactive and engaged and assists with broad community awareness.

PRIX DE PRÉVENTION DU CRIME DE L'ACJP POUR 2013 :

Karen REID SIDHU et les BÉNÉVOLES dévoués de la Surrey Crime Prevention Society

La passion exhibée par ces bénévoles pour leur collectivité et la volonté de Karen Reid Sidhu d'instaurer une approche holistique de la sécurité communautaire et de promouvoir le facteur « sensibilisation » ont fait une énorme différence à Surrey depuis 2010. Leur appui à la City of Surrey's Crime Reduction Strategy et le mandat de s'attaquer à la sécurité communautaire au moyen d'une approche novatrice axée sur les causes profondes de la criminalité sont proactifs et novateurs et contribuent à une large sensibilisation de la collectivité.

2013 CCJA PUBLIC EDUCATION AWARD:

Vancouver Island Criminal Justice Association (VICJA)

Since its inception in 2009, the VICJA has very successfully held informative and engaging public forums in the Victoria area on a multitude of criminal justice and public safety issues. These forums have fulfilled the objectives set by the VICJA to increase public awareness and allow for public participation in matters of public safety. This group has made a real impact on public dialogue on criminal justice matters in Victoria and an outstanding contribution to the community.

PRIX D'ÉDUCATION DU PUBLIC DE L'ACJP POUR 2013 :

Vancouver Island Criminal Justice Association (VICJA)

Depuis sa fondation en 2009, la VICJA a connu beaucoup de succès dans l'organisation de forums éducatifs et invitants sur toute une gamme d'enjeux de justice pénale et de sécurité publique. Ces forums ont contribué à l'atteinte des objectifs établis par la VICJA, en l'occurrence de contribuer à une sensibilisation accrue de la population et de permettre à cette dernière de s'impliquer au chapitre de la sécurité publique. Ce groupe a eu une incidence réelle sur le dialogue public en matière de justice pénale à Victoria et a contribué de manière exceptionnelle à la collectivité.

2013 CCJA RESTORATION AWARD:

Mike RYAN

After twenty years of crime, which started when he was 13 years old, Mike Ryan not only turned himself completely around but also made several notable contributions towards youth in his community, from focusing on prevention to educating them about addictions. He is a known advocate for young offenders to attend treatment and recovery; he is also a mentor and the founder of Clean Scene (Alberta), a charity providing a growing number of services. Mike has done much to safeguard everyone in the community.

PRIX DE LA RÉCONCILIATION DE L'ACJP POUR 2013 :

Mike Ryan

Après avoir trempé dans la criminalité pendant vingt ans, depuis l'âge de 13 ans, Mike Ryan a non seulement changé de vie, mais il a fait plusieurs contributions notables envers les jeunes de sa collectivité, depuis un accent mis sur la prévention jusqu'à des activités éducatives liées à la toxicomanie. On le connaît aussi pour ses activités visant à amener les jeunes contrevenants à chercher du traitement et à se rétablir. Il est un mentor et le fondateur de *Clean Scene* (Alberta), un organisme de bienfaisance offrant un éventail de plus en plus large de services. Mike a fait beaucoup dans le but d'assurer la protection de tous dans sa collectivité.

THE CCJA NEW (2014) STUDENT AWARD:

Meara MULHOLLAND

The CCJA is also pleased to announce Miss Meara Mulholland as the first winner of our new $1000 Student Award. Meara is a graduate of Camosun College in Victoria and will be attending Simon Fraser University this fall. We congratulate Meara and wish her all the best with her studies and future career. We will be seeking candidates again this fall for next year's award.

PRIX ÉTUDIANT DE L'ACJP POUR 2014 (NOUVEAU) :

Meara MULHOLLAND

L'ACJP est heureuse d'annoncer que Mme Meara Mulholland est la première lauréate de son Prix étudiant. Meara est diplômée du Camosun College de Victoria et étudiera à l'Université Simon Fraser à l'automne. Nous la félicitons et lui offrons nos meilleurs vœux de succès dans ses études et sa carrière future. Nous entreprendrons à l'automne une nouvelle recherche de candidats pour le prix décerné l'an prochain.

NOTICES AND FEEDBACK

THIS NOTICES AND FEEDBACK SECTION WILL BE APPEARING IN THE *JUSTICE REPORT* WHENEVER NOTICES OR COMMENTARIES ARE RECEIVED. PLEASE HELP US BY CONTRIBUTING TO THIS PAGE!

AVIS ET RÉACTIONS

LA SECTION *AVIS ET RÉACTIONS* APPARAÎTRA DANS *ACTUALITÉS-JUSTICE* CHAQUE FOIS QU'ON NOUS COMMUNIQUERA DES AVIS OU COMMENTAIRES. VEUILLEZ NOUS AIDER EN CONTRIBUANT À CETTE PAGE.

NOTICES •• AVIS

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM) JUNE 12

The meeting will be taking place in Ottawa, at the Victoria Park Suites, Victoria B Salon, on June 12, 2014 at 10:30 a.m.

The principal reason we are advancing the meeting this year is to seek approval for the Certificate of Continuance of the CCJA, in accordance with the requirements of the new *Canada Not-for Profit Corporations Act.*

The Certificate simply confirms the purposes of the CCJA as established in 1977 when we were incorporated as a charity.

ANNONCE DE L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE LE 12 JUIN

L'assemblée générale annuelle se tiendra au salon Victoria B, Victoria Park Suites, à Ottawa, le 12 juin à 10h30.

Nous devançons l'assemblée cette année car nous devons obtenir l'approbation des membres pour le Certificat de prorogation de l'ACJP en conformité avec les stipulations de la nouvelle *Loi canadienne sur les organisations à but non lucratif* (Loi BNL).

Le certificat confirme simplement les buts de l'ACJP tels qu'établit en 1977 lors de son incorporation en tant qu'œuvre charitable.

CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION

ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DE JUSTICE PÉNALE

ACJS

DEVELOPING A WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CCJA AND THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES (ACJS)

On February 18-21, 2014 Dr. Verona Singer, President and Irving Kulik, Executive Director of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association (CCJA) attended the 51st Annual conference of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences (ACJS) is an international association established to foster professional and scholarly activities in the field of criminal justice. Since its founding in 1963, the ACJS has promoted criminal justice education, research, and policy analysis within the discipline of criminal justice for both educators and practitioners. The theme for this conference was "Perceptions of Crime and Justice", which featured presentations and roundtables on policing, criminal justice education, corrections, courts and sentencing, juvenile justice and international criminal justice. The purpose for attending the conference was to develop relationships between CCJA and ACJS to bring our members closer together. Our first encounter was a success and we hope to continue developing a working relationship using various strategies. Some of these include posting each other's web link... A member of ACJS's board has already joined CCJA's Policy Review Committee and an invitation has been extended for them to attend our 2015 Congress in Regina. This is the beginning of a promising relationship where we foster learning and opportunities for our memberships.

INSTAURATION D'UNE RELATION DE TRAVAIL ENTRE L'ACJP ET L'*ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES* (ACJS)

Verona Singer, Ph.D., et Irving Kulik, respectivement présidente et directeur général de l'Association canadienne de justice pénale (ACJP), ont participé à la 51e Conférence annuelle de l'*Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences*, qui s'est tenue à Philadelphie, Pennsylvanie, du 18 au 21 février 2014. L'ACJS est une association internationale, fondée dans le but de favoriser la tenue d'activités professionnelles et la recherche dans le domaine de la justice criminelle. Depuis sa fondation en 1963, l'ACJS a travaillé à promouvoir l'éducation, la recherche et l'analyse des politiques en matière de justice pénale tant à l'intention des enseignants que des praticiens. Le thème de cette conférence était *Perceptions of Crime and Justice* [Les perceptions du crime et de la justice]. Celle-ci comprenait des exposés et des tables rondes sur les services policiers, la formation en matière de justice pénale, les services correctionnels, les tribunaux et la détermination de la peine, la justice des mineurs et la justice pénale internationale.

La participation à cette conférence avait pour but de tisser des liens entre l'ACJP et l'ACJS dans le but de rapprocher nos membres, but qui fut atteint et auquel on contribuera encore davantage en affichant les hyperliens à nos sites Web respectifs, en devenant des membres affiliés de nos Associations, en soumettant des articles de recherche à être considérés pour publications dans nos *Bulletins d'information* respectifs et en participant aux conférences des chacune des organisations. Un membre du Conseil de l'ACJS s'est déjà joint au Comité d'examen des politiques de l'ACJP et l'ACJS a été invitée à participer au Congrès de l'ACJP qui se tiendra à Regina en 2015. Cela marque le début d'une relation prometteuse favorisant l'apprentissage et diverses possibilités pour nos membres.

COMMENTARY / FEEDBACK •• RÉACTIONS

The following commentary on Justin Kancsal's article ("Human Rights and Civil Liberties" (*Justice Report* Student Space: Issue 28.4) offers a perspective on administrative segregation from a purely mental health standpoint.

THE SOLUTION IS CLEAR TO ME

By Dr. Jon Friel, R. Psych. (AB), Ph.D.

SUMMARY OF JUSTIN KANCSAL'S ARTICLE "HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES"

In his article, published in issue 28.4 of the Justice Report, Justin Kancsal discusses the current and controversial topic of administrative segregation in the Canadian correctional system. Justin Kancsal reports that approximately 7,150 male inmates and 290 female inmates were placed in administrative segregation from 2001 to 2006. Mr. Kancsal's article explains the Correctional Services Canada (CSC) rationale for the use of administrative segregation. It also points to research indicating that a disproportionate number of inmates who display mental health and social issues are being placed in administrative segregation, which according to Kancsal's research, constitutes a form of de jure discrimination within CSC.

I have undertaken to write this commentary on Justin Kancsal's article, "Human Rights and Civil Liberties: Administrative Segregation" to address solutions to the problems related to the impact of administrative segregation (*adm. seg*), or solitary confinement as it is otherwise known, from a purely mental health perspective. I would first like to note that one of the prime reasons we, as mental health professionals, even have a role at all in society - including doctors, psychiatrists, and social workers - is that people who are not doing well mentally generally do not have a personal insight as to why that might be. This inability of most people to understand the "why" of mental health problems in themselves and others is the reason these professions exist. The understanding of "why" gives such professionals the information needed for a diagnosis and/or a theory about the person and their mental health and, of course, treatment needs.

Administrative segregation is intended to create some positive human change so the person can return to the regular inmate population and programming. What could be more non-productive than a person sitting alone in a cell all day doing absolutely nothing, as some in *adm. seg* do, sometimes for extended periods? Others are even allowed to be engaged in what is known as "self-study". What? How many of us in the outside world do well at self-study? How many of us would even know what, let alone how, to self-study to make us a more social being or to help us change problematic behaviors in ourselves or those we love? What do we expect to happen to someone with mental health issues in *adm. seg*, they 'fix' themselves? Right...This is a very complex issue not only at a legal or human rights level but at a bio-psycho-social one as well, especially for those deemed to have mental health problems.

SIMPLE ANSWERS TO COMPLEX PROBLEMS

From my experience in both the federal and provincial prison systems, I see the situation as follows: the problems surrounding the use of administrative segregation in Canadian prisons will only be solved once both politicians and prison administrators stop looking for a panacea or one-size-fits-all solution to the complex problem of inmate behavior.

If your loved one were in custody facing administrative segregation I suspect you would be frothing with anxiety. My issue is here - there seems to be no real obligation for the prison authority to provide a mental health assessment. The situation is further complicated by the wording of the CSC regulations on *adm. seg* and that of section 87 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* regarding a mental health assessment; for example, the CSC's Administrative Segregation Guidelines state the following:

- "If health care and mental health professionals are on site, consult and document whether there are any physical or mental health concerns (pursuant to section 87 of the CCRA) that would preclude the inmate's placement in administrative segregation.
- If health care staff is not on site, the officer in charge will ask the inmate if he/she has any health concerns or requires medical attention and document his/her response."

Section 87 (S.C. 1992, c. 20) is even more ambiguous in its lack of specific mention of the term "mental health", noting only that the offender's "state of health and health care needs" must be considered. As a result of this ambiguity, there is no obligation to provide a mental health assessment prior to placement in administrative segregation, only that a Psychologist must provide a written opinion on the inmate's current mental health status within the first 25 days of initial placement in administrative segregation and once thereafter every subsequent 60 days.

THE SOLUTION IS SIMPLE, BUT EXPENSIVE

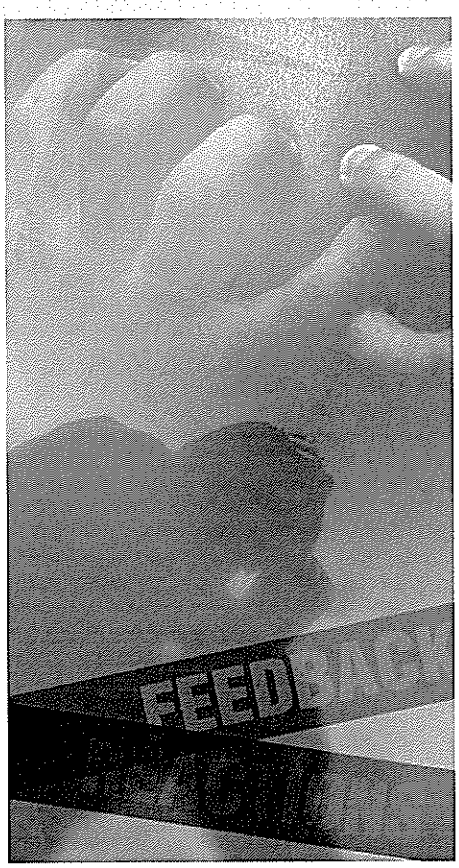
Step one – In my professional opinion, we need a bio-psycho-social (mental health) assessment every time...

The inmate and the institutional psychologist meet within the first two days of *adm. seg.* and conduct a bio-psycho-social mental assessment and mental health treatment plan. Currently, the Segregation Review Board does not require the presence of a psychologist, only the Correctional Manager of Administrative Segregation and/or Manager of Assessment and Intervention, Manager of Intensive Intervention Strategy, the appropriate Parole Officer and/or Primary Worker, and any other ad hoc members required by the Chairperson. These ad hoc members may include but are not limited to the Security Intelligence Officer, Psychologist, Programs' Officer, Correctional Officer II, etc. The members of the review board are not generally mental health professionals and thus may understand the symptoms but not the signs of mental illness. In other words, the psychologist is brought in too late in the game and is then really only required to provide a written opinion on the inmate's current mental health status within the first 25 days of initial placement in administrative segregation and once every subsequent 60 days. Plus, the psychologist generally does a clinical review. By definition a full bio-psycho-social assessment **may be** carried out, but is currently **not mandatory**. In my opinion, this bio-psycho-social mental health assessment and mental health treatment plan needs to be made mandatory.

Step two – how I see this being put into practice...

Case Management. A collaborative process through which the options and services required to meet the inmate's mental health and human service needs is assessed, planned, implemented, coordinated, monitored, and evaluated. So, in the case management phase, the psychologist and/or mental health professional actually work with the inmate and a case management *team* while the inmate is in *adm. seg.*

Available mandatory programs would include mental health programs such as anger management; education, spiritual guidance, cultural education, psychological intervention, determination of any medication needs and so forth, all leading to reintegration back into population. It happens



rarely, but sometimes the inmate may have to be moved to another institution.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

There is only one outcome we are looking for... a better-functioning person and a better-functioning general prison population. The long-term costs associated with the one-size-fits-all solution currently in place regarding administrative segregation include such outcomes as evidenced by the last year of Ashley Smith's life. Other unwanted outcomes might include the related stress on prison personnel, the cost of resulting lawsuits, and a loss of public confidence in prison authorities. In the end, many, many years from now, I believe the treatment/reintegration plan will override isolation and the notion of *adm. seg* altogether.

NOTES

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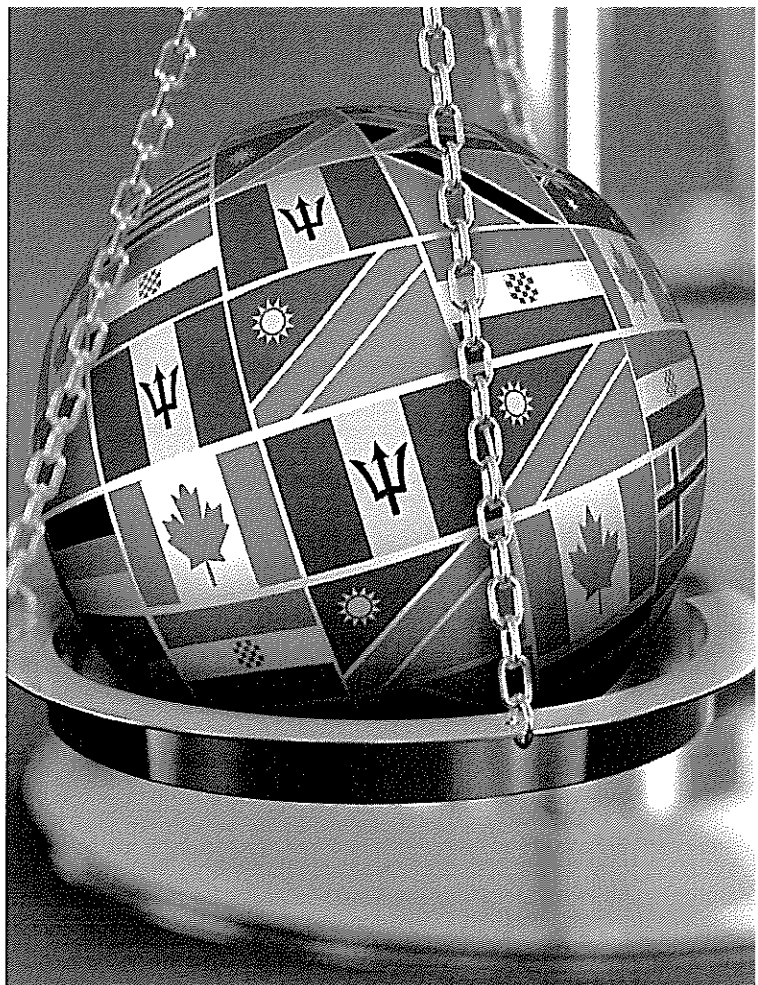

SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL ISSUE
CONT'D FROM 29.1

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NAMIBIA, CHILD JUSTICE AND THE UNCRC: WARM LOVE GONE COLD?

BY STEFAN SCHULZ[1], Polytechnic of Namibia, Department of Criminal Justice and Legal Studies, Windhoek, Namibia

The United Nations provided an important point of reference for the Namibian liberation movement long before Independence. The Charter of the United Nations had already proclaimed in 1945 "*respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples*" as one of its purposes. The UN Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which is contained in General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV) of December, 1960, referred to this principle. In 1990, the Resolution on Namibia CM/Res.1055 (XLIV) which was passed by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity also referred to this fundamental principle. Shortly after Independence Namibia became an enthusiastic member of the United Nations and quickly embraced a plethora of international treaties and conventions, including the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which was signed and ratified by Namibia in September, 1990.

NOTWITHSTANDING SOME PROGRESS, CHILD (JUVENILE) JUSTICE / CHILDCARE & PROTECTION SYSTEMS NOT YET ACHIEVED

Following the September 29-30, 1990 World Summit for Children, held in New York, the Namibian government established an Inter-Ministerial Policy Committee tasked with draft a National Programme of Action for Children of Namibia (NPA) and to "*consider steps to implement the Convention on the Rights of the Child.*"[2] One should think that by now Namibia would have achieved full implementation of most of the standards emanating from the convention. The current state of affairs, however, is mixed. Today, twenty-four years later, notwithstanding some improvements as regards the situation of children, two primordial milestones have not been reached: 1) the establishment of a child (juvenile) justice system; and, 2) a child care and protection system.

THE UNCRC IN NAMIBIA

Upon its ratification by Namibia, the UNCRC became part of the law of the land, i.e., an integral source of the Namibian law with no need of a domestic law to make the treaty operative. Accordingly, Namibian courts are required to take cognisance of the treaty on a case-by-case basis, interpret and ultimately apply the provisions that apply in the same tradition as with any other provision of the "law of the land". This, however, is not happening. The UNCRC is not directly applied in Namibia because magistrates and prosecutors are –it would seem – mistaken about the status of the UNCRC under Namibian law.

THE APPLICATION OF THE UNCRC BY NAMIBIAN COURTS... AMBIGUITY ABOUNDS

During a 2012 study of the situation of children in Namibia in conflict with the law, Magistrates and Prosecutors of a number of districts were asked how they dealt with the fact that Namibia is State party to the convention. Most respondents acknowledged being aware of the UNCRC and of the fact that Namibia had signed and ratified the convention, but they also held that they could not apply the treaty law directly in the absence of a law stipulating as much. As such, a change in mind-set about the applicability of the UNCRC is certainly warranted but probably require the authority of a High Court or Supreme Court ruling. But the question of whether the Convention provides children with legal entitlements is only one aspect of this issue.

Equally important is the fact that Namibia is also under treaty duties, under International Law vis-à-vis other states to establish laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children in conflict with the law, always in the aim of safeguarding the best interests of the child. Here, Namibia has made some strides since the mid-1990s during which time the government directed significant means and made concerted efforts to address existing shortcomings. By 2002, a draft layman's Child Justice Bill based on the principles of restorative justice was completed, and work continued on draft legislation on child care and protection, in the aim of replacing an outdated Children's Act (33 of 1960). This momentum, however, seems to have been lost when the funding of the Juvenile Justice Project, provided by the Austrian development corporation, ran out in 2004.

STRIDES MADE BUT COMPLIANCE WITH THE UNCRC LESS THAN SATISFACTORY IN 2014

The current state of Namibia's compliance with the UNCRC is, unsurprisingly, less than satisfactory. Measured against the juvenile justice indicators (JJI) developed by UNODC, the Namibian justice system leaves considerable room for improvement. Currently, there is neither a system guaranteeing the regular independent inspection of places of detention of children, nor a complaints system for children in detention. There is also no specialised juvenile justice system in place;

children in conflict with the law are channelled through the adult justice system. While there is a presumption that a child between age 7 to 13 years has no criminal capacity (responsibility), this presumption is often rebutted in practice, which gives Namibia for all practical purposes one of the lowest ages of criminal capacity in the world. And finally, Namibia does not have a national plan for the prevention of child involvement in crime.

EXCURSUS: AGE-CRIME-DISTRIBUTION, ELECTRONIC DATA AND CRIME PREVENTION

The lack of a prevention plan combines with a lack of readily available criminal justice statistics in the country, which culminates in a lack of informed analysis of prevalence and incidence of child offending. While the computer-based Namibian Court Information System (NAMCIS) is supposed to capture adjudication statistics, including cases involving children, the system is not operational in all of the country's Magistrate's Courts. Furthermore, there is currently no means of electronically extracting aggregated and disaggregated data from the system. Thus, a manual extraction from the court books has been carried out to ascertain the age-crime distribution (rates) in the magisterial district of Windhoek Magistrate's Court, and with interesting results. The age-crime distribution differs considerably from most western world pictures:

Table 1: Features of (male) Age-Crime-distributions

	COMMON DISTRIBUTION	WINDHOEK MAGISTRATE'S COURT, 2012
MODE	Unimodal: < 20 years	Bimodal: 21 + 27 years
SKEWNESS	Positively skewed: Steep decline above 20 years	Positively skewed: Levelling off above 27 years
MEDIAN	Approx. 20 years	26.5 years

The problem, however, is that at this point we do not know whether the age-crime rates given by the Windhoek distribution analysis are similar in other magisterial districts, or even throughout the country. Considering the median age of offending for urban areas is approximately 24 years, which is higher compared to the median age of 18 years in rural areas, this is not considered to be very probable. But even if the median for rural areas shifts to a lower age, the distribution parameters might otherwise be similar. While this invites an explanation, it is difficult to deliver an explanation given the paucity of data. One potential explanation of adult involvement in crime may be found within a context of the prevailing socio-economic circumstances in Namibia. At this point in time, however, there is not much substance to the notion of the development of an evidence-based prevention plan.

Whereas the above issues pertain to the law and policy domain, the situation on the ground is not much better. Criminal justice responses to alleged child offending consist of unconditional withdrawal, imposition of Life-Skill-Training (LST), or Pre-Trial Community Service (PTCS). Since numbers are generally low and resources limited, children who must undergo LST often have to wait many months until a minimum number of participants render a LST program feasible and the training then becomes available. Meanwhile, the onus to organise PTCS in such a way that it stands a good chance of success, without alleged offenders defaulting on the service, lies actually with the magistrate and/or prosecutor respectively. There is currently no delivery system by which a reasonable variety of placement agencies with dedicated supervisors are registered and known to the magistracy and prosecution. Without the requisite service delivery systems in place, and this refers to victim-offender-mediation, LST, PTCS, etc., with regard to caseload management, it may be presumed that none of the alternatives would hold much for magistrates and prosecutors, because without the professional support and supervision and monitoring by service agents, such interventions carry a higher risk of failure, which brings the case back to the prosecutor and magistrate respectively.

Notwithstanding this potential 'malus', prosecutors and magistrates today follow the recommendation of the social workers who have screened the alleged offender. They do this, in spite of the fact that the choice between LST and PTCS very seldom aligns with the cognitive, emotional, and moral/social developmental needs of the affected child. But, the underlying assumption that, as a rule, detention is the worst option may blind Namibians to the fact that the gap between imprisonment and LST reflects other needs and calls for risk-oriented interventions to ensure effective delivery across a developing care spectrum.

Albeit, compared with the situation prevailing over the first decade (i.e., 1990-1999) after Independence, magistrates today remand significantly fewer children in police custody, and try to sentence even fewer. Fewer children in police custody means fewer chances that children are kept in custody together with adults. But, children in police custody unfortunately is still a regular occurrence, and social workers, who screen the children in preparation for prosecutorial diversion decisions, have pointed out that they regularly find children in police custody kept together with adults.

IN NAMIBIA TODAY, CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW HAVE BEEN IN NEED OF CARE FOR A LONG TIME

Overall, only few children are sentenced these days. In the majority of cases, the prosecution withdraws the case conditionally or unconditionally. Although commendable, something is amiss. While the standard connotation of juvenile delinquency, as an adolescence-limited behavioural incident, it could very well be that those children have been in need of care for a considerable period of time before being arrested for offending. Being in need of care would seem a standard trigger for child-welfare; yet, such intervention is a rare exception.

This issue must come to be seen to overlap with our child welfare, care and protection system, which is extremely overextended and under-funded. Social work is thus almost exclusively reactive, and client-induced rather than child-centred. Any proactive social work aimed at recognising children in need of care is not an ordinary occurrence.

A NEED FOR A CHILD-CENTRED DELIVERY

As a consequence, it often happens that when a child comes into conflict with the law it is also their first contact with the law. Lacking a child-centred service delivery system, the legally suggested conversion of a criminal case into a children's court inquiry seldom takes place. As a consequence, where the limited diversion options are applied to the child implicated in criminal offending, we note a form of 'net-widening'. And importantly so, for these circumstances certainly suggest that child offending is at least partially a consequence of a lack of crime prevention, i.e., preventative measures to keep children safe and with appropriate care, is not far-fetched.

Of those children who are sentenced, few if any will ever find themselves in a correctional facility. The magistracy attempts to avoid trying children, especially those under the age of 14. And when children do get sentenced, at least in the magisterial district of Windhoek, the outcome (2012) was almost exclusively imprisonment with the option of a fine. However, children in the custody of the Namibian Correctional Service are for all practical purposes 'imprisoned'. Dispersed over a multitude of correctional facilities, the number of children in any one facility remains low and there are no specific child-adequate rehabilitation programmes in place: they are practically 'doing time'.

All in all, the reality paints a bleak picture about how well Namibia has responded to actual or alleged child offending. It is doubtful whether the current practices can satisfy the requirements of Article 3 (1) UNCRC, because seldom, if ever, do decisions regarding children in conflict with the law meet the best interests of the child.

COMING TO TERMS WITH OURSELVES

With the above commentary in mind, it may be surprising that the African Child Policy Forum, in 2008, named Namibia as the second most child-friendly country in Africa. It may also come as a consolation that the quantity or amount of (reported) child offending in Namibia is absolutely and comparatively small. But the status quo must be recognised in context, and looking beyond the 'here and now' gives rise to concern. Namibia wills itself a democratically constituted democracy. As such it does not bode well to deny children their rightful stand, in particular those who have gone astray. Namibia is country whose average age is comparatively young (approx. 20.3 vs. 39.7 in Canada), and aside from a small percentage of the population who are rich, the average annual income is less than $5,000 US a year. It was found that more than 38% of Namibia's households in the rural areas are relatively poor, and 12% of those in urban areas extremely poor. While the current population total is about 2.1 million, the total of Namibia's population under the age of 18 years is approximately 928 000, with many living in dire economic straits. By August 2009, it was known and submitted that about 28% of all children were either orphaned or vulnerable (OVCs), totaling about 263 000; in all likelihood an underestimation of the true situation. Of this total, only about 130 000 OVCs benefit under the child welfare grant system, meaning that an equal number of children is not being targeted or served.

From various perspectives of evidence-informed crime prevention, this large number of children living under less-than-optimal circumstances could become a breeding ground for delinquency and crime. That child offending has not grown to huge proportions may be due to the survival of the customary extended family within Namibian culture. This social unit is typical of both rural and urban Namibia. It provides a net of mutual social obligations, builds on generational and gender authority, and is the locus of the authority and dominance of the 'patriarch'. In Durkheim's terms mechanical solidarity (shared belief system typical of simpler societies) regulates the flow of presentations and goods and will lead eventually perhaps to organic solidarity which comes from growing interdependence that emerges as societies become more advanced, industrialized, and/or modern. This transition, however, can't be forced. Anomie hasn't yet entered the scene; the 'traditional' family provides an effective default system of institutional rules, significant symbols and frames of reference. There is, however, an important question

that is beyond the scope of this article but should be addressed elsewhere: *Does this justify complacency?*

CHILDREN ARE BEGINNING TO FALL THROUGH THE GRID

Namibia began its relation with the UNCRC more than two decades ago with a passionate start and considerable good will. Since then, the good will has been arguably consumed, and the passion has cooled. We feel some disenchantment with the idea of social engineering through policy development according to the blue prints of international treaties and covenants. Since Independence, we acceded to a plethora of international treaties and covenants – of our own design. Now the obligations and consequences are catching up with us, and it may at times appear that external forces are putting undue pressure on Namibians. The above may be no more than a kneejerk reaction to the frustration over our painstakingly slow move towards UNCRC compliance. But, even if that were somewhat true, we must still understand that adhering to international law is not an end in itself. Yet, by buttressing children's rights through implementing systems emanating from international human rights' documents, including the UNCRC's, Namibia has the potential to lay the groundwork for the future. It is exactly those individual rights' positions that will afford the needed protection if, and when, the traditional collective systems of mechanic solidarity start to falter. They still seem to be comparatively strong here and now, albeit our future has already begun: children are beginning to fall through the proverbial 'cracks'. We'd better get ready now.••

[1] Much of the information relied on for this text stems from a yet unpublished manuscript of the study 'Rapid Analysis: Children in Namibia in Conflict with the Law', commissioned by the Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare in 2012; Reference to this study will be made hereafter as: MGECW 2012.

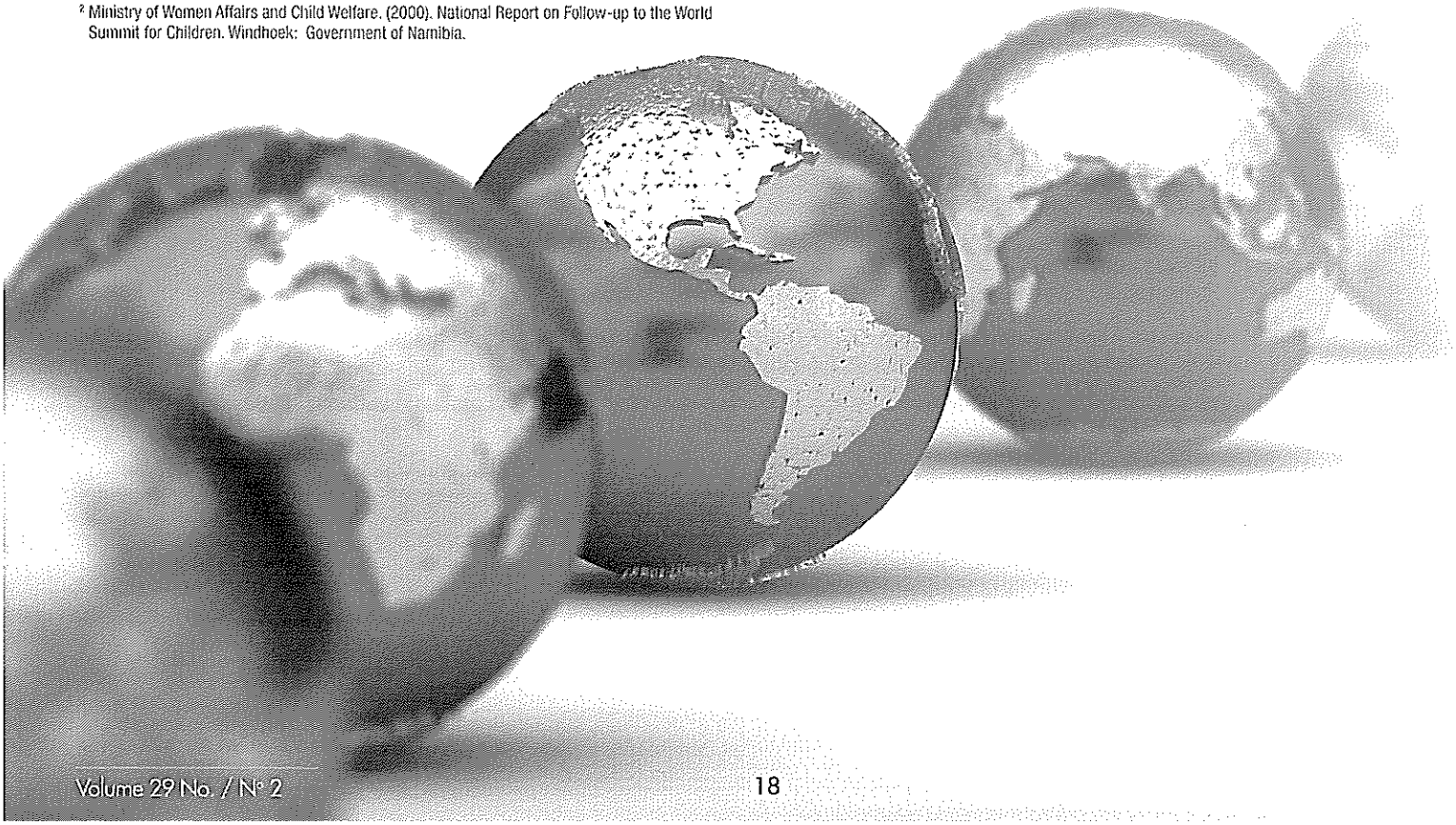
[2] Ministry of Women Affairs and Child Welfare. (2000). National Report on Follow-up to the World Summit for Children. Windhoek: Government of Namibia.

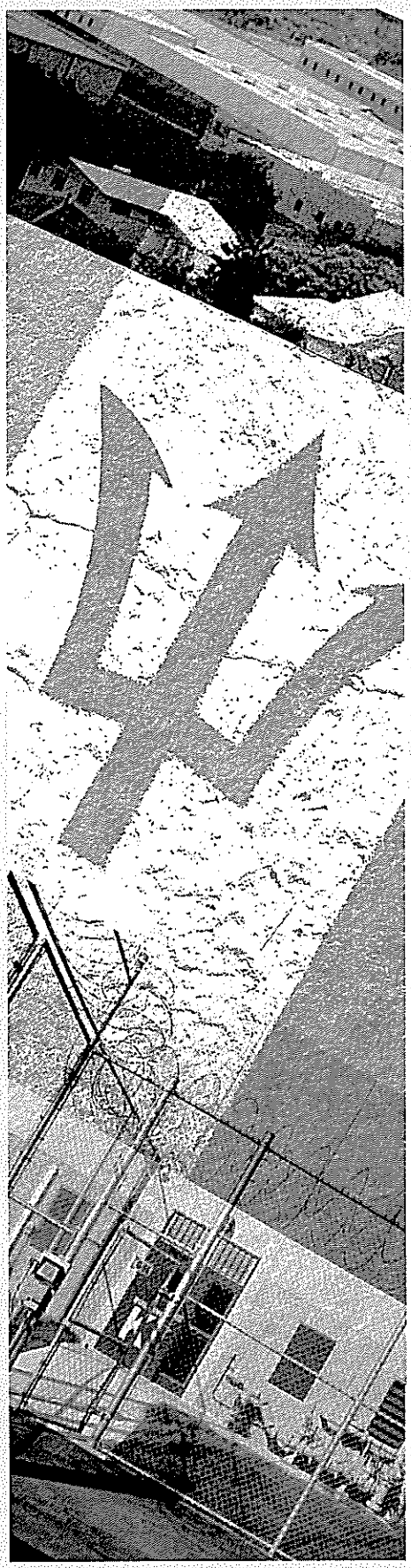
RÉSUMÉ

NAMIBIA, CHILD JUSTICE AND THE UNCRC: WARM LOVE GONE COLD?

Un article de Stefan Schulz, département de Justice pénale et d'Études juridiques, École Polytechnique de Namibie, Windhoek, Namibie.

Dans cet article, Stefan Schultz passe en revue les incidences qu'ont eues la signature de la ratification en 1990 de la *Convention relative aux droits de l'enfant* des Nations Unies sur les droits des enfants aux prises avec la justice. L'auteur affirme que le rapport de la Namibie à la *Convention* a initialement été marqué de passion et de bonne volonté, mais cette passion s'est refroidie depuis. Il remarque un certain désenchantement relatif à l'idée d'ingénierie sociale par le truchement de l'élaboration de politiques inspirées de traités et de pactes servant de plan directeur. Il insiste en outre sur le fait qu'adhérer au droit international ne constitue pas une fin en soi. Il affirme, toutefois, que la mise en oeuvre de systèmes émanant de documents internationaux sur les droits de la personne permettra de jeter les bases nécessaires pour la protection future de droits individuels, lorsque les systèmes collectifs traditionnels commenceront à échouer. Soutenant que la survie de la famille traditionnelle élargie dans la culture namibienne a permis d'empêcher que l'implication criminelle des enfants s'accroisse, Schultz craint que la perte croissante de tels filets sociaux traditionnels mette la Namibie en danger de devenir une terre fertile pour la délinquance et la criminalité des enfants et des adolescents. S'appuyant sur ses propres recherches récentes, il affirme que la Namibie est à l'aube de son avenir et le fait que déjà certains enfants et adolescents commencent à glisser entre les mailles du filet illustre la nécessité pressante de mettre au point des services appropriés et un système centré sur l'enfant.





PENAL REFORM IN BARBADOS: WHERE ARE WE 200 YEARS LATER?

BY KIM RAMSAY, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Government & Department of Sociology, Social Work and Psychology, The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus, Barbados

Barbados is the most easterly island in the Caribbean chain that extends to the Lesser Antilles to help form the easternmost boundary of the Caribbean Sea. Barbados has a comparatively small population of just over 270,000 inhabitants. Similar to the other Caribbean islands, its past is steeped in colonialism, slavery and a rich culture borne of African and English traditions. Its penal system was developed under slavery in the earliest days of the plantation system and at that time was the sole responsibility of the plantocracy.

The early days of the penal system went from the 19th century until the 21st century, which heralded the birth of the new prison, Dodds. What challenges arose from the establishment of a '*real*' penal system and have they been confronted and overcome? Are there now new challenges and, more importantly, what improvements (if any) have been made over the last two centuries?

THE STATE OF THE PRE-EMANCIPATION BARBADIAN PENAL SYSTEM

There were several prisons or places of confinement on the island during the period of plantation slavery (1650-1834). However, the main gaol was in Bridgetown (the island's capital), which housed the free Blacks, poor whites and the slaves of urban dwellers. This prison held one cell and with up to 250 prisoners at a time. Overcrowding in prisons was an issue from the days of slavery and continued to be an issue in the management of the prison until 2005 when the prison was burned down by a number of the inmates.

In these earlier days of overcrowding, prisons in the Caribbean were governed by Britain's 1823 Gaol Act. Over a decade later, however, a report from the House of Commons stated that this Act "provided inadequate means" for the penal system (Carter, 1994). Prison conditions were extremely poor, prisoners were treated like animals, not fed or cared for, and there was no provision for clothing or bedding

Labour was intense and gruelling within the prison system. For example, inmates were put on a treadmill in order to generate power for mills. Workers held on to a bar and climbed the paddle blades and were forced to keep walking on the treadmill for 'shifts' that up to 8 hours.

Punishment was severe. Prisoners were confined in stocks, shackled and weighted down with irons or flogged. Slaves who killed Europeans or rose up in rebellion were executed. Barbados' prison was seen as the worst prison in the colonies (Pringle Report, 1836). Coming out of this Pringle report, the Barbadian legislature initiated improvements, which did little to bring overall change to the prison system.

The abolition of slavery in 1838 led to considerable change in the operation of prisons, and the 1838 West Indian Prison Act was the first attempt at penal reform. It gave the governors of Britain's Caribbean colonies direct power to make regulations governing prisons, treatment of prisoners and to appoint prison inspectors and officers. Carter (1994:9) stated that "it was the product of humanitarian reformist fervour in Britain and as a result of the Pringle Report".

Discussion in Britain over penal reform continued. By 1848, however, prison conditions had worsened in Barbados. It was argued there was still much to be done to improve the penal system in the colonies. The Commissioners of the Report stated that that the prison "tended to demoralize rather than correct the inmates" (The Barbadian, April 15, 1848). In those days, the belief was that penal reform and improving the penal system meant constructing new prisons. It was also believed in the 1840's that this would facilitate control over crime.

Glendairy Prisons (1885) never large enough to meet the needs

Glendairy Prisons was conceptualized in 1852 and completed by 1855. From the earliest times, Glendairy was not large enough to meet the needs of the Barbadian society. Yet, they continued to make improvements. Workshops with equipment were provided for the prisoners' use.

Conditions in the cells were not ideal. Prisoners slept in hammocks from 1855 to 1870s and were given blankets. After this, they slept on cots. They were supplied with buckets for toilet facilities and they cleaned these every day. All prisoners except those undergoing solitary confinement had to work. Prisoners worked on public roads and facilities, and worked for almost the entire day. From 1836-1870, hard labour included work on the treadmill and later a shot drill and at breaking stones.

In early 20th century rehabilitation became the buzzword

Rehabilitation of the offender was the buzzword. Prisoners were to be treated as human beings rather than as animals, and there was some attempt to separate remands (pre-trial) from convicted persons. That is, separate cells were used for the hardened criminals, who had to be kept away from those who could be 'reformable'. A marks system was awarded to inmates who conducted themselves well. Marks were awarded to those who were outstanding in their behaviour and work performance. A school system was also set up to train and instruct the offender. Most prisoners were employed at hard labour and general chores from 1858 to about 1870. From 1870 to 1900, prisoners were employed in industry.

By the mid 20th century there was a general thrust towards penal reform

Around the middle of the 20th century, there was a general thrust towards reform of the penal system. The penal system in Great Britain was seen as the result of a movement which originated in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Prisons of 1895 (The Gladstone Committee). The focus of the report was that prison should have as its primary and concurrent objectives deterrence and reformation.

The Gladstone Report expressed concern over the classification of prisoners. It appeared that earlier attempts at preventing contacts between first offenders and recidivists had failed. T.S. Simey made several recommendations in two reports: "The Treatment of the Offender" (1942) and "Principles of Penal Reform" (1944). Some of these recommendations were not so new. For instance, he suggested separating first offenders from persistent offenders, young from old, thereby reducing the danger of "moral contamination". Other recommendations included the following:

- The provision of Compulsory Attendance Centres – offering forms of training that did not involve separation from their homes or the abandonment of their normal employment.
- Extra mural sentences as an alternative to imprisonment.
- Establishment of a borstal system – Simey believed that as part of separation, the prison should have a borstal institution. This institution should provide training in carpentry, masonry, shoemaking and field and animal husbandry for inmates between 16 and 21 years of age.

Recidivism: Another challenge was recidivism. Recidivism, as it relates to committals to prison, has always been high. In 1942, it was 58%. Based on research conducted by the author, in 2005 and 2010, the recidivism rates were essentially the same. According to the Report of the Governor of the Prison (1938), recidivists tended to be vagrants, petty thieves and tricksters. Governor Simey argued that prison authorities should investigate every case of a man who comes to prison for a second time and to ascertain if possible the reason for his relapse. Simey also pushed for longer sentences for chronic recidivists.

Aftercare: Aftercare was implemented in 1927 in Barbados by the Salvation Army. The initial purpose of Aftercare was to continue to assist the new offender until s/he is well established in his/her new life and no longer engaged in criminal activity. In 1944, the tendency was to advance from the 'limited conception of aid on discharge', to the positive idea of after care. Aid on discharge was to set the prisoner on his road towards resuming his/her place in society with sufficient money, clothing and tools to enable him to make a good start. Simey noted that much work was needed to be done in this field in the West Indies. This led to the West India Royal Commission of 1939 which ended up recommending that Prisoners' Aid Societies should be established throughout the West Indies.

WHERE ARE WE NOW?

Glendairy Prison was burnt to the ground in 2005 by rioting inmates. The new prison, HMP Dodds, has, as part of its mandate, a focus on the successful reintegration of errants into society. This is evidenced in the prison's mission statement.

The Barbados Prison Service has, arguably, come a long away from the days of hard labour and poor prison conditions, such as slopping out, extreme overcrowding and the toxic mixing of convicted and remanded prisoners. It is important to note, however, many of these changes have only taken place since 2005. The prison still maintains the After Care Committee, which meets monthly to discuss how they can assist inmates who are being released from prison. Barbados has long ago abolished the ticket of leave (a parole) system and its prison service, unlike Canada's, does not have a parole system or early release programme. Ex-offenders are not obliged to be involved in any programmes after release. However, there is minimal and limited intervention in the lives of ex-offenders.

Partnerships for reintegration

Today, prison services partner with other Government agencies in its quest to reintegrate offenders successfully back into society. For example, the Barbadian Ministry of Education partners with the prison in facilitating the education of offenders. The Ministry of Health also has a clinic for inmates with psychiatric or other mental illnesses. The After Care Committee has several representatives from Government agencies (e.g., Probation Department, Salvation Army, Housing, Welfare, & Labour Department). However, their powers are limited as it relates to the successful reintegration of offenders, and is therefore, unfortunately, not functioning.

There are currently legal barriers to the successful re-entry of offenders to society in Barbados. For instance, a Police Certificate of Character impedes most ex- offenders from getting a job. In addition, as part of the Criminal Records Rehabilitation Act 1997-6, while a non- custodial sentence can be expunged after five years, one has to wait seven years if s/he has been incarcerated for a period of 12 months or less. Waiting time increases to 10 years if one spends 1-3 years in prison. There is no possibility to expunge a sentence for a sentence of 3 years or more.

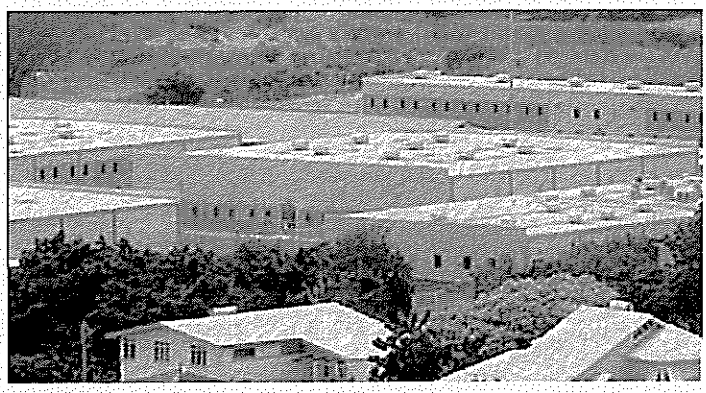
Currently, the Prison Act, Cap. 168 of the Laws of Barbados, the Prison Rules govern the pre-trial detention of prisoners. These pre-trial (remand) prisoners are housed separately from convicted prisoners.

The current prison situation in Barbados

The current prison has several strengths worth mentioning. First, it is now built to international standards and has a capacity for 1250 inmates from the previous prison, which was designed to hold only 72 inmates. Inmates are now housed in quadrants except in maximum security, where they are held in individual cells.

Increase in the number of rehabilitative staff

There has also been a major shift in ideology regarding the rehabilitation of offenders. For example, there has been an increase in the number of rehabilitative staff, and there are also a few additional rehabilitation programmes in prison. The Prison has also adopted a Reintegration Strategy for the Barbados Prison Service, through the T3 Associates Training & Consulting Inc. in Canada. It has also opened



its first reintegration unit for prisoners about to be released to society. The prison also has an induction unit for persons as they enter the prison. Prisoners are placed on a sentence plan after a thorough analysis by the Sentence Unit. New inmates are monitored and evaluated based on their individual performance and behaviour within the prison. In addition, the 2005 amendments to the Penal Reform Act offers alternatives to incarceration.

Old habits

In spite of the reforms introduced since 2005, however, there is room for improvement. Even though Barbados has a new prison, some of the old habits still loom. The prison population, for example, is slowly increasing to near capacity, with a quarter of the population being remand prisoners. Some of these persons have to wait an inordinate amount of time for trial, which can and does affect overcrowding.

A growing need for mental health professionals and substance abuse programs

In addition, even though there has been an increase in the rehabilitation programmes, there is still a need for more programmes and behavioural change staff, such as clinical psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers, as offenders present behaviours that are more challenging and need to be addressed by more professional and trained personnel.

There is also a lack of structured substance abuse programmes for all persons who have substance abuse problems, especially for short-term offenders. This seems to be a perennial issue within prisons throughout the world.

Recidivism: Barbados 64-68% / Canada (around 50%)

There is no progressive release from prison, hence there is no motivation to 'behave' once released. The spin-off is that recidivism remains high. The National Task Force on Crime Prevention conducted two recidivism studies (2005 and 2010), which showed the recidivism rate to be between 64-68%. By comparison, depending on one's source, the re-offending rate in Canada is around 50%.

The After Care Committee faces challenges with its mandate of assisting offenders to resettle into the community. Currently, there

is no through-care for offenders; and many inmates are not able to access this Committee. It is currently not functioning, and inmates continue to be released into society without any, or very little, assistance or support.

A lack of accessible, specific rehabilitative programmes

Not all inmates have access to rehabilitative programmes and there are no specific programmes geared towards specific populations. Persons with special needs, such as offenders with psychiatric illnesses, are omitted from the reintegration programme. Ironically, these are the persons who are most likely to return to prison.

Lastly, literacy continues to be a challenge, as many inmates are unable to read and write even after leaving prison.

Case management and other schemes give hope

However, there is still hope. The Reintegration strategy is yet to be fully rolled out. These include:

- The establishment-wide case management process and an information management system;
- The introduction of a personal officer scheme; and,
- The introduction of a state of the art general offender programme to complement the existing suite of interventions currently available at HMP Dodds. (T3 Associates).

The challenge of community collaboration...

For any prison programme to be successful there must be community collaboration and buy-in. In Barbados, this is currently problematic, as the public has always been a challenge as it relates to penal reform. The pressures of the public are great.

Quantum leaps: from worst on the way to best

In summary, the lone prison in Barbados has made commendable leaps from the days of plantation slavery, when the treatment and punishment of offenders was inhumane, harsh and ineffective. Prison conditions in Barbados were considered the worst in the colonies and change was slow to come. It is perhaps a blessing in disguise that the prison's destruction in 2005 heralded the growth of the new prison and a refocus on the rehabilitation of prisoners. We still have a long way to go, but systems are being put in place to make Barbados Prison Service one of the leading correctional institutions in the Caribbean (see Seepersad et al. in Volume 29.1 for an overview of prison services in Trinidad & Tobago).••

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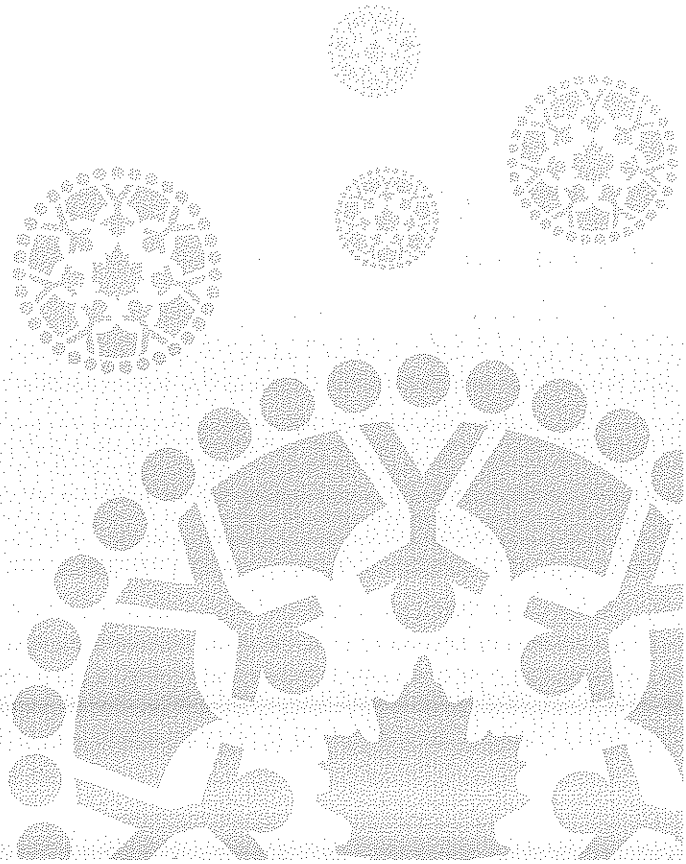
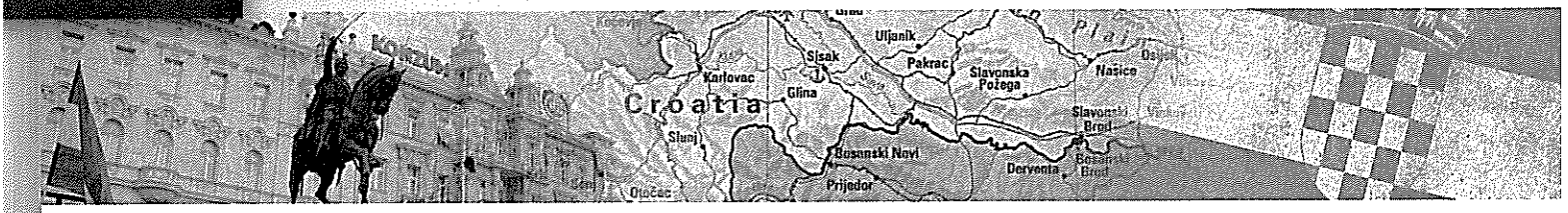
RÉSUMÉ

PENAL REFORM IN BARBADOS: WHERE ARE WE 200 YEARS LATER?

Un article de Kim Ramsay, doctorante, Département des études gouvernementales et Département de sociologie, travail social et psychologie, University of the West Indies, campus de Cave Hill, Barbade.

Comme dans le cas d'autres îles des Antilles, le passé de la Barbade est enraciné dans le colonialisme, l'esclavage et une riche culture émanant de traditions africaines et anglaises. Son système pénal a été conçu à l'époque de l'esclavage, dès les tout débuts du système de plantation et relevait alors exclusivement de la plantocratie. Les débuts du système pénal se sont étalés du 19e au 21e siècle, alors qu'on a annoncé la construction de la nouvelle prison Dodds qui allait remplacer la seule autre prison existante. Cet article se penche sur les obstacles rencontrés pour établir un « vrai » système pénal et plus d'examiner à quel point on est parvenu à y faire face et à les surmonter ; il pose en outre la question : « Y a-t-il aujourd'hui de nouveaux défis à relever et, plus important encore, quelles améliorations (s'il en est) ont été apportées aux cours des deux derniers siècles ? La seule prison de la Barbade a fait des bonds notoires depuis l'époque de l'esclavage et des plantations, alors que le traitement et le châtiment étaient inhumains, durs et inefficaces. La Barbade a encore un long chemin à parcourir, mais certains systèmes sont en place pour faire du Service des prisons de la Barbade, l'une des institutions correctionnelles de pointe des Antilles.





NEW CROATIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT (CPA) EUROPE SAYS "YES", CONSTITUTIONAL COURT SAYS "NO"

BY ZORAN BURIĆ, Ph. D. Candidate and Assistant Lecturer, University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Croatia

A COUNTRY IN TRANSITION....

Croatia is a small country located in Southeastern Europe in a region sometimes also referred to as the (Western) Balkans. As a result of past Communist rule and the recent war, this country, i.e., politicians and military officials, along with many neighboring countries from former Yugoslavia, have been wracked by corruption, organized crime, and smuggling. Since gaining independence in 1990, various concerted efforts have been made to address this problem; yet, Croatia's judicial system has arguably one of the weakest functioning parts of society. This became evident during the process of Croatian accession to the European Union (EU) in 2013. The main problem of the Croatian criminal justice system, as recognized by the EU, was the ineffective prosecution of organized crime and corruption offences. As a result, Croatia was politically pressured by the EU to demonstrate visible progress in this area in order to successfully complete her accession process. The Croatian government felt it impossible to meet this challenge using the mechanisms of the existing legislative framework embodied in the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Act since 1997.

ADOPTION OF THE NEW CROATIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT (CPA) - 2008

This led to the adoption of the new Croatian Criminal Procedure Act (CPA) in 2008. The new Act completely changed the rules of the criminal procedure system in Croatia and introduced a number of procedural mechanisms alien to the country's criminal procedural tradition. For example, the Act significantly broadened the public prosecutor's powers while at the same time limiting some of the well-established rights of the defence, especially for the pre-trial phase of the proceedings. From a political perspective, however, the Act successfully demonstrated to the EU that the Croatian government was ready to earnestly tackle the issues and concerns regarding the prosecution of organized crime and corruption-related offences (also see Vidlička in this volume). The Act was meant to send a clear message that the government was now willing and capable of fighting corruption, including at the highest, political, economic, and social levels. The implementation of the new legislative framework was carefully supervised, financially supported and, in the end, warmly welcomed by the EU.

THE NEW CROATIAN CPA... *A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING*

Shortly after the CPA came into force, efforts to combat corruption improved considerably and even involved attempts to prosecute high-ranking political officials. Even the European Commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy at the time commended Croatia on her efforts. By virtue of the mechanisms of the new CPA, the public prosecutor's office soon opened investigations on a number of political officials, including the former prime minister (i.e., Mr. Sanader), his deputy, as well as the largest political party in Croatia. These events attracted considerable media attention, and the new CPA was soon univocally praised as the necessary and irreplaceable tool for effectively combating the corruption blight in Croatia. The general public initially expressed considerable satisfaction and relief at seeing their State finally take serious action to punish individuals who were unlawfully using their public positions for personal financial gain and thereby creating an unsatisfactory social, economic and political situation in the country.

CONCERNS RAISED OVER THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CROATIA'S NEW CPA...

The professional public was not as ecstatic about the new CPA. Concerns were raised that the provisions of the CPA did not provide for a fair criminal procedure, but rather sacrificed the rights of the defense to the benefit of criminal prosecution. As a result, it is no surprise that the major opponents of the new procedural model were defense attorneys. Soon after the Act was adopted, the first case to question the constitutionality of the CPA was received at the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia. This application was followed by another five. Basically, they all raised the same concerns: a number of the provisions of the CPA contravened the Croatian Constitution by limiting the rights of the defence and other constitutionally recognized human rights to a degree that made them incompatible with the constitutional order of the Republic of Croatia.

Initiation of the application procedure before the Constitutional Court did not affect the application of the CPA in practice. Criminal procedures regarding major corruption affairs continued successfully, indictments were raised, trials were open to the public and the first judgments were passed. However, the procedure underway before the Constitutional Court did have one important effect: it raised concerns in the media that a decision by the Constitutional Court declaring the CPA unconstitutional would bring an end to the country's anti-corruption efforts and thus threaten successful completion of Croatia's EU-accession process. But, this did not happen. Before the Constitutional Court reached its decision, the EU, convinced of Croatian anti-corruption efforts, decided that the country was ready to become an EU Member State and allowed the accession process.

MORE THAN THREE YEARS TO REACH A DECISION ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE NEW CPA - 2012

It took the Constitutional Court more than three years to reach a decision regarding the constitutionality of the new CPA. It finally ruled on July 19, 2012. The Constitutional Court's decision was like a step back, however, as it found 43 individual provisions of the CPA to be unconstitutional. In addition, it found a number of structural and foundational deficiencies in the CPA, which as a whole make the statute contravene the Croatian Constitution. The findings of the Constitutional Court can be summarized in the following sentence: the legislation did not strike a constitutionally acceptable balance between the interests of effective prosecution of crime on one side and the interests of human-rights protection on the other. On the scale of criminal procedural order, the interests of effective crime prosecution outweighed the interests of human rights protection. The Constitutional Court stressed its recognition and support of the legitimate interest of the State to effectively prosecute crime and thereby procure a high degree of safety for its citizens, but did not accept the way the amendments tried to achieve this objective with the new CPA. Although it found numerous provisions of CPA unconstitutional, it did not put them out of application. Rather, it gave the legislator a term of 18 months to adjust the criminal procedural order with demands arising out of the Constitution.

WHERE TO FROM HERE?

Various decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia strongly hampered Croatia's anti-corruption efforts. Although Croatia did stand on a strong political will to combat corruption, its efforts are now veiled in unconstitutionality. The impact of the decision of the Constitutional Court extends into every criminal procedure undertaking initiated pursuant to the new CPA's provisions. The outcome of all major corruption cases is now considered dubious. From a necessary and irreplaceable tool for effectively fighting this type of crime, the new CPA suddenly became the single most significant obstacle to effectively combating such crimes. To align with the decision of the Constitutional Court, the government is currently undertaking another reform of the criminal procedural rules. It is expected that this reform shall, at least to a certain extent, represent a restoration of the procedural model to traditional positions held before the new CPA was adopted. At the political level, especially since Croatia became the 28th EU Member State on July 1, 2013, it is difficult to imagine any scenario other than the continuation of efforts to fight corruption on all levels. Finally, given the outstanding controversies surrounding the recent decisions of the Constitutional Court it is clear future and constructive reforms can only be accomplished by respecting the basic legal principles and fundamental human rights already enshrined in the Croatian Constitution.••

RÉSUMÉ

NEW CROATIAN CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT (CPA) – EUROPE SAYS "YES", CONSTITUTIONAL COURT SAYS "NO"

Un article de Zoran Burić, doctorant et assistant chargé de cours, Faculté de droit, Université de Zagreb, Croatie.

Comme conséquence du règne communiste passé et de la guerre récente, la Croatie (soit les politiciens et les responsables militaires), de même que bon nombre de pays voisins issus de l'ex-Yougoslavie, ont été secoués par la corruption, le crime organisé et la contrebande. Depuis son indépendance, acquise en 1990, divers efforts ont été déployés pour s'attaquer à ce problème. Toutefois, au cours du processus menant à l'accession de la Croatie à l'Union européenne (UE) en 2013, le système judiciaire de la Croatie a été reconnu comme l'un des maillons les plus faibles de cette société. Comme l'a reconnu l'UE, le principal problème du système de justice pénale de la Croatie est son incapacité de poursuivre efficacement le crime organisé ou les infractions liées à la corruption (cf. Vidlicka dans le présent volume). Bien que la Croatie ait subi des pressions politiques de la part de l'UE qui lui demandait de démontrer des progrès concrets à ce chapitre afin de mener à bien son processus d'accession, le gouvernement de la Croatie se sentait incapable de relever ce défi dans le cadre législatif en place, incarné dans la loi relative à la procédure pénale, en place depuis 1997. Voulant corriger cette situation, la Croatie a apporté des changements à son système de justice pénale, mais sa nouvelle loi relative à la procédure pénale serait-elle simplement un loup à l'apparence d'une brebis?

RECENT CHANGES IN THE REGULATION OF THE STATUE OF LIMITATIONS IN CROTIA FOR TRANSITIONAL ECONOMIC CRIMES

BY SUNČANA ROKSANDIĆ VIDLIČKA, Ph.D. Candidate and Assistant Lecturer,
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Croatia

Croatia's shift from a social-ownership-based economic system to a market economy has given rise since around 2000 to at least four major political transitions. In a very short time span, this small country in Southeast Europe went from a constituent republic within the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to an independent state, shifted from a communist party governance model to a democratic system, and moved from a semi-presidential to a parliamentary system; and this, as an emerging post-conflict state!

MAJOR POLITICAL TRANSITIONS AND THE PRIVATIZATION PROCESS

These dynamic political transitions have had a major impact on the speed and legitimacy of the privatization process and on the incidence and prosecution of the, primarily, *transitional economic crimes* that arose as a result. Croatia has made a number of efforts, but it is indeed questionable whether the introduction of new legal instruments, like those adopted in Croatia 23 years after privatization began, could be considered an adequate and effective approach to combating transitional economic crimes and regaining illegally obtained assets. This article provides a brief overview of how Croatia has attempted to combat the *transitional economic crimes* that accompanied socio-political transition.

The impunity of perpetrators of serious transitional economic crimes that occurred prior, during and immediately after the Homeland War (1990-1995) in Croatia is an example of ill-treatment and neglect of economic offences in conflict and post-conflict society. Only recently has Croatia decided to address the issue of non-prosecution of the major privatization debacles. To this end, in 2010, the Croatian Constitution was amended to proscribe no statutes of limitation for transitional economic crimes (e.g., embezzlement, abuse of power in business dealings, etc.). Official justification for these changes was the consideration that such crimes are *extremely grave crimes for which it is necessary and justified to rule out the application of the statute of limitations, particularly bearing in mind the time, circumstances and impact of the act* (Proposal of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, September 2009, with which the Constitution was amended and the decision published in the Republic's Official Gazette 89/2010, p. 8).

Then, in 2011, the Law on Exemption from Statute of Limitations for War Profiteering and Crimes Committed in the Process of Ownership Transformation and Privatization and a new Criminal Code were passed, the latter having come into force in January 2013. Ever since the new legal instruments were introduced, the public expected "grandiose" reactions from state prosecutors. However, to date, only eight criminal proceedings have been adjudicated, and only one case has received considerable media attention (see below, the case against former Prime Minister of Croatia, *dr.sc.* Ivo *Sanader*).

PRIVATIZATION CRIMES

Although privatization of publicly owned companies was very much needed, the whole privatization process and ownership transformation that started in early 90's became a synonym for "unjust enrichment" in Croatian society. In fact, many irregularities occurred during the privatization process. The Transformation and Privatization Revision Report of the State Audit Office from 2004 showed irregularities in over 95% of the 1,481 companies reviewed. What is more important, the profits and gains from the privatization did not end up in the state budget or hands of shareholders, but rather, in the pockets of the privatized profiteers. It should be pointed out, however, that the non-prosecution of transitional economic crimes after irregularities in the privatization process were recognized was not only characteristic of Croatia but also of other countries that underwent the economic and political transition in 90's.

LAW ON EXEMPTION FROM STATUTES OF LIMITATION AND ITS' AMBIGUITIES

The Croatian Constitution provides that the Statute of Limitations is not retroactive, and hence not applicable to war profiteering crimes, crimes committed during the period of privatization, or during the Homeland War and peaceful reintegration, or for those

imprescriptible under international law. Although well intended, the new constitutional amendment created a number of legal challenges such as *the question of whether the retroactive effect of non-applicability of statutes of limitation was possible, which crimes would be exempt, and how to precisely define war profiteering*, etc.? The answers to these questions should have been proscribed by the Law on Exemption from Statute of Limitations in order to clearly define the Constitutional provisions. This Law, however, left a number of ambiguous questions unresolved, which the legal and social community is waiting for the Constitutional Court to answer. Any decisions will most likely be double-checked by the European Court of Human Rights. Hence, if the retroactive applicability of the Statute of Limitations is not legally possible for the crimes in which the status of limitation has already expired, most "privatization crimes" will not be prosecuted. In that case, all the changes to the Constitution will serve only as political proclamations, having no real impact, and social justice during the transitional period will not be achieved.

ONE PENDING TRIAL: FORMER PRIME MINISTER, DR. SC. IVO SANADER

Although the public expected the constitutional changes to cause significant changes in the prosecution of transitional economic crimes, this has yet to occur. Only eight criminal proceeding have reached a first-instance judgment.The most significant of these cases is against the former Prime Minister of Croatia, Mr. Sanader. An indictment was brought against him in 2011 (when the crime had been committed, Sanader was a former deputy minister of foreign affairs in the Croatian government), because *during the negotiations of the terms of the loan to be granted by the Austrian bank Hypo-Alpe-Adria International AG to the Government of the Republic of Croatia, Sanader arranged that the bank should pay him a cash commission in return for that banks' entry into the Croatian market in the amount of seven million Austrian schilling [approx. $695,000], which the bank indeed paid in the course of 1995.* This crime was qualified as an abuse of office and authority and as a war profiteering crime (Indictment No K-US-48/11, IS-US-6/11, August, 31, 2011). Simultaneously, in November 2011 the second charge against Mr. Sanader was confirmed; he was then serving as Prime Minister, for taking a 10 million EURO bribe from the Chairman of the MOL Board, Mr. Zsolt Hernadi, in return for having given the controlling rights in INA to the Hungarian oil company in early 2008. For these two indictments, a single proceeding was conducted and on November 20, 2012 Sanader was found guilty on both charges (i.e., for abuse of office and for bribery in the MOL case) and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment to be served at Remetinec prison. He became the highest political official in Croatia to be convicted of corruption.

AMENDING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION – THE TOOL TO COMBAT CRIMES THAT WERE "SWEPT UNDER THE CARPET"

The newly introduced legal instruments combined with the trial against Mr. Sanader's serve to raise an assortment of questions from a criminological, sociological, political and legal perspective. For example, can retroactive prosecutions of severe transitional economic offences help to rebuild transitional societies? Amending the duration of the statute of limitations became a "political trend" in Croatia in order to solve the problem of oversights in the prosecution of the long-neglected criminal offences. At the time of the writing of this article (November 2013), the same solution is being proposed for combating political murders made during the previous regime, although the effectiveness of this legal instrument has not been proven for privatization crimes.

CONCLUSION

It is questionable whether the introduction of new legal instruments, like those adopted in Croatia 23 years after privatization started could be considered an adequate and effective approach to combating transitional economic crimes and regaining illegally obtained assets. The changes of the duration of the statute of limitations seem to be the only viable attempt at allowing prosecution of "past" crimes. However, figuratively speaking, the letter of the law cannot regain justice for a country in transition if not enforced in practice. Also, the selective and non-systematic prosecution certainly casts a shadow over retroactive prosecutions. The possibility of the accused having a fair trial is thus seen to be questionable. A new cycle of injustice could result from the problematic non-prosecution of grave breaches made during the privatization and ownership transformation processes and impede, or make impossible, the recovery of ill-gotten assets. On the other hand, if this "Croatian model" is proven to be effective and legally justified, it could be implemented in the other countries in the Balkan region and serve as the model on how to approach "neglected" crimes, primarily transitional economic offences.••

RÉSUMÉ

RECENT CHANGES IN THE REGULATION OF THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS IN CROATIA FOR TRANSITIONAL ECONOMIC CRIMES

Un article de Sunčana Roksandić Vidlička, doctorante et assistante chargée de cours, Faculté de droit, Université de Zagreb, Croatie.

Le passage de la Croatie d'un système économique fondé sur la propriété collective à une économie de marché a entraîné au moins quatre transitions politiques d'importance depuis le début des années 2000. En très peu de temps, ce petit pays du sud-est de l'Europe est passé du statut de république constitutive de la République fédérative socialiste de Yougoslavie à celui d'un État indépendant, d'une approche de gouvernance par le Parti communiste à un système démocratique, de même que d'un régime semi-présidentiel à un régime parlementaire, et ce, en tant qu'État émergent au lendemain d'un conflit. Ces transitions politiques dynamiques ont eu des incidences majeures sur la rapidité et la légitimité du processus de privatisation ainsi que sur la fréquence et sur les poursuites liées aux crimes économiques commis en période transitoire. La Croatie a déployé de nombreux efforts, et ses nouveaux instruments juridiques, adoptés 23 ans après le début de la période de transition, pourraient bien constituer une approche valable et efficace de lutte à la criminalité économique en période transitoire et de récupération de biens acquis illégalement. S'appuyant sur les travaux liés à la thèse de doctorat de l'auteure, cet article présente un aperçu des moyens utilisés par la Croatie pour tenter de lutter contre la criminalité économique en période transitoire, dans le cadre de la transition sociopolitique qui s'est opérée.

PART II OF DR. FRIEL'S TRILOGY "ON BEING TRAUMA INFORMED VIS-À-VIS CHILD/ADOLESCENT CONFINED & RESTRICTED CARE"

In Part I of this trilogy, psychologist, Dr. Jon Friel argues that the type of trauma suffered by certain children in today's world may warrant confined or restrictive care. Confined care suggests youth who are incarcerated by the courts, while least restrictive care suggests youths in social-services care or on probation by the courts. Noting that child/adolescent growth and development research is increasingly bolstered by bio-social theories, which stress a need for cognitive–behavioural repair, Friel advocates a costly paradigm shift in treatment approaches that takes into account, among other, the fact that bad behaviour doesn't always signal disrespect or defiance to authority, but may rather be a sign that the self-regulation function of a 'traumatized' brain is affecting the individual's ability to behave in an acceptable manner. As such, Friel finds it imperative for frontline staff, assessors, government administrators, managers, supervisors, team leaders, house workers, police, and federal and provincial authorities/ policy makers to become trauma informed.

AN APPROACH FOR THOSE WHO ARE RESISTANT TO TREATMENT

BY JON P. FRIEL, R. Psych. (AB), Ph.D.

Like many other things in your life, I have a memory full of things related to my work, my profession and my family and friends. You might say by way of metaphor that we keep memory coupon clips of our positives so as to help us enjoy life. Hence professionals like you and me are most grateful to those many articles read, magazines perused, radio programs listened too, television documentaries watched, and those interesting people we have talked with over our life time. Really, we are a composite of life's experiences. In many ways, there is nothing much new that I am writing about here, but for some strange reason, every now and then, someone has to restate some of these positive memories to help re-emphasize the importance of lessons learned.

Resistance to accepting assistance is common amongst children and youth

Overcoming resistance by people in the helping profession is common (Becker, 2013; Craske, 2013; Barnes, 2013). Resistance to accepting assistance is common amongst children and youth (Barnes, 2013; Brendtro, 1990; Craske, 2013; Freud, 1976). Specifically children and adolescents who are victims and have been traumatized have resistance to healing. Before even attempting to understand the socialization requirements, or creating self-regulation learning scenarios or having the youth even attend school or before starting a therapeutic intervention or an individualized treatment plan the victim/trauma issue has to be properly assessed and then, if possible, a plan for resolution developed (DePrince, 2004; Lalor, (2010); Lansford et al.2002; Singer, 1995).

What are some of the more practical things to do with these traumatized children and adolescents is a question I receive from staff on a daily basis

The first thing I talk about is association (Chaplin, 1986). People who are able to associate the negative event in their lives and find ways to cope with it are called resilient. Those who cannot do this have issues, concerns or major life problems and usually require some form of psychological intervention and treatment plan (including daily personal growth and development goals). Whether these youth are able to understand this and follow through with therapy is another matter.

In most cases, children and adolescents do not recognize their issues, concerns, or major life problems

It has been my experience that children and adolescents at first and perhaps in most instances do not recognize their issues, concerns or major life problems. For instance they may not know that there is a physiological reaction within themselves to a traumatic event (Perry, 2004). Associating someone's physiology to their trauma is an important concept to the personal understanding of one's self (Craske, 2013; Wamboldt, 2012). If we assist children and adolescents to understand and associate this strange and uncomfortable emotion and its accompanying physiological sensation to their specific and personal traumatic event, we can assist them to move beyond it.

Physical recall of past trauma can trigger unwarranted reactions

The traumatized youth may feel, sense, smell, see, hear or imagine a negative impact/event from long ago. He or she may even have developed a transient illogical fantasy about his or her life. When in a restraint they may feel like they are being attacked once again. Hearing the screaming of other residents and being unable to withstand the noise may recall a chaotic home life, a sexual assault, or emotional and physical abuse. The smell of certain foods can also bring back negative events, and so on... So the idea is we have to be attentive to the totality or holistic needs (biological, psychological and sociological) of the person in care or custody (Anglin, 2002, Brendtro, 1990, Ferguson, 1971; Holden, 2004; Perry, Powers, 2010).

Identifying odd behaviours for what they are

Traumatized children and adolescents, in my personal experience, sometimes present us with behaviors we find to be odd but that are not odd behaviors to them. Sometimes they do not eat supper. Other times they cannot sleep and are up wandering about. Some are driven back to their safe place, usually their room in residence, by the yelling in the gym. Occasionally they want to be restrained by certain staff and you notice they find ways to force the event. Very seldom but on occasion, they find that staff smell a certain way and refuse to talk to them.

Developing communication, talking, is of primordial importance

Once you have recognized and understood their biological psychological sociological self you may be able to connect their emotions to their behaviors. Now you may even think about a plan to talk to them about these seemingly odd behaviors. Of course you talk to them about what you have observed and why you think they might be reacting that way. You will require all your helper skills, human intuition, education, experience and training to accomplish this task (see Part 1, "Child Confined & Restrictive Care", Issue 28.4, Justice Report).

Tread softly... it's a process

This opportunity to talk about their odd behaviors provides you an important opportunity to approach them about their victim/trauma problem (Gauchet, 2013; Thompson, 2012). So we tread softly and quietly with great respect from the beginning as we look for other strategies to assist them, remembering all the while we are trying to shift their focus back upon themselves in these ways: from insecurity to security, from feeling unworthy to worthy and developing their own sense of self-efficacy (see the work of Albert Bandura, from Alberta, who went on to develop the seminal notions of self-efficacy in Psychology). At this point, a statement that respectfully requests information from them to help you understand them is generally useful.

Also, remember your attending, following and reflecting listening skills. I read somewhere that empathy is your ally with resistant people, as 80 to 90% of our communication at this time is nonverbal, and I have found this to be true in my professional work life (Egan, 2013; Greenberg, (2014; Lingardi, 2103). Do not forget you do not want to invade their personal space. Visualize your encroachment, watch for possible unintentional touching, and note your tone of voice and keep your hands visible. Your goal is to have them talk more freely about themselves. Always review what's been discussed with them and let them talk when they think you have made an error in understanding them. Let them talk until they are satisfied that you get it (Egan, G, 2013).

The above process needed to be stated not because the primary care giver in the confined and restrictive care setting needs an update; rather, it is for government stakeholders and decision makers, those who write policy and develop procedures. It is also written for the general public to have some insight into the human drama unfolding daily in the lives of the traumatized youth and their primary caregivers.

Understanding and addressing the victim/trauma process is key and must come first

So for me it is important to address the victim/trauma process before even looking at socialization, self-regulation, education or other treatment plans or forms of therapeutic intervention. Failure to understand the victim/trauma process by all involved in the assessment, treatment, care, and follow-up of a traumatized youth creates an intellectual vacuum vis-à-vis the very need for treatment and how it is delivered.

In summation, our social policy makers have a difficult task. They must allocate scarce human and financial resources in the midst of a myriad of theories and models that may or may not seem reasonable, responsible or practical. They require an academic knowledge base sometimes foreign to their education, experience and training. The issues before them are about human beings and require immediate attention. They need to manage "risk" in their decision making. So it is my hope that this series of articles may in some useful way assist professionals, including social policy makers, achieve a better understanding of non-resilient and treatment-resistant youth who require immediate human attention. (Brophy, et al, 2013; Lo, et al, 2013; Mehalu, et al, 2011; Nigam, 2013). The final article of this trilogy, coming up in Issue 29.3 of the Justice Report, will go beyond the issue of treatment delivery addressed in this article to ask the question: *What form of treatment are we are talking about here?* ••

STAY TUNED FOR PART III OF THIS ARTICLE IN UPCOMING ISSUES OF THE JUSTICE REPORT...

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RÉSUMÉ

AN APPROACH FOR THOSE WHO ARE RESISTANT TO TREATMENT

Un article de Jon P. Friel, psychologue agréé (AB), Ph. D.

Dans la Partie I de cette trilogie sur le traitement des jeunes personnes traumatisées (Cf. numéro 28.4, *Actualités-Justice*), Jon Friel prône un changement de paradigme coûteux dans les approches de traitement, s'appuyant sur des théories bio-sociales qui mettent l'accent sur le besoin de réparer les dommages causés sur le plan cognitivo-comportemental. Dans la Partie II, il propose une approche à l'intention de personnes qui résistent au traitement, insistant sur le fait que, dans la plupart des cas, les enfants et les adolescents ne reconnaissent pas leurs difficultés, leurs préoccupations ou les grands problèmes de la vie et que la prise de conscience de traumatismes passés pourrait déclencher des réactions qui n'ont pas lieu d'être. Il est ainsi important, souligne-t-il, que tous les professionnels appelés à interagir avec de jeunes personnes traumatisées soient en mesure de reconnaître les comportements étranges pour ce qu'ils sont. Établir la communication, c.-à-d. se mettre au même niveau qu'eux, revêt une importance capitale ; la compréhension du rapport victime/traumatisme est également clé et doit avoir préséance. Friel insiste de nouveau sur le fait qu'une compréhension globale, sinon clinique, du rapport victime/traumatisme revêt également de l'importance pour les responsables des politiques sociales de l'État, puisque cela leur fournira un éclairage sur la façon dont il faut commencer à dispenser les traitements au Canada pour qu'ils soient efficaces, ce qui, en retour, aura des incidences sur l'allocation des ressources. Demeurez à l'affût de la Partie III de cette trilogie dans les pages d'*Actualités-Justice*.

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THE STUDENT SPACE
L'ESPACE ÉTUDIANT

LES DÉFIS POSÉS PAR L'INTERVENTION EN MILIEU CARCÉRAL AVEC DE JEUNES ADULTES

JOANIE LAGANIÈRE, Université Laval (Québec), Maîtrise sur mesure en politiques pénales et pratiques pénitentiaires

L'ADOLESCENCE ET LE PASSAGE À L'ÂGE ADULTE

La période de l'adolescence est une période de grands changements, tant sur le plan physique, psychologique que social (Cloutier & Drapeau, 2008). En fonction de divers facteurs, notamment un questionnement identitaire, un milieu familial peu encadrant ou soutenant, des traumatismes vécus ou la fréquentation de pairs délinquants, certains vont contrevenir aux lois dictées par la société. Dans la majorité des cas, il s'agit d'actes isolés, ce que Fréchette et LeBlanc (1987) associent à la délinquance occasionnelle. Par contre, certains autres présenteront une délinquance transitoire ou persistante. Certains vont donc adopter des conduites déviantes de façon transitoire, leurs comportements s'estompant ainsi au fil des années et disparaissant à l'adolescence. Puis, ceux qui adopteront une délinquance persistante, soit environ 5 % de la population des adolescents, vont maintenir leur criminalité au-delà de l'adolescence et commettre lorsqu'ils sont très jeunes de sérieux délits. Mais combien de jeunes vont continuer d'adopter des comportements délinquants lorsqu'ils auront atteint leur majorité?

LES JEUNES ADULTES

Statistiques et profil

Dans le cadre de cet article et en lien avec les études réalisées par le *Service correctionnel du Canada* chez les jeunes adultes, nous définissons les jeunes adultes comme les individus sous responsabilité fédérale qui sont âgés de moins de 25 ans (Motiuk & Latimer, 1999). Entre 1994 et 1998, environ le quart des délinquants admis dans les pénitenciers fédéraux étaient âgés de 25 ans ou moins (Grant & Gal, 1999). Des statistiques plus récentes indiquent un résultat similaire. En effet, en 2011-2012, au moment de leur admission, 21,6 % des délinquants étaient âgés entre 18 et 24 ans (Sécurité publique du Canada, 2012). Suite à l'étude de l'anamnèse des jeunes adultes en 1999, il a été constaté que ceux-ci ont plusieurs antécédents criminels en tant que jeunes contrevenants (Motiuk & Latimer, 1999), ce qui soutient la thèse de la poursuite d'une délinquance dite persistante (Fréchette & LeBlanc, 1987). Par ailleurs, ceux-ci purgent des peines plus courtes, sont plus susceptibles d'avoir commis des vols qualifiés et ont des besoins criminogènes spécifiques (Motiuk & Latimer, 1999). Mais quels sont ces besoins?

LES BESOINS DES JEUNES ADULTES ET LES DÉFIS AU NIVEAU DE L'INTERVENTION

Toute intervention en milieu carcéral est complexe et nécessite une prise en charge adaptée et progressive. Bien que les jeunes adultes soient loin de former une population homogène (Cournoyer, L-G, 2010), certains constats ont été mis en lumière relativement à l'intervention auprès de cette population spécifique. En effet, les plus jeunes délinquants éprouvent davantage de besoins dans les domaines des fréquentations et de l'emploi (Grant & Gal, 1999), ils peuvent être moins motivés et n'ont pas nécessairement atteint la maturité sur le plan cognitif.

Les fréquentations

À l'adolescence, étant en quête d'identité et d'un statut, certains vont fréquenter d'autres jeunes qui adoptent des comportements antisociaux et avec lesquels ils commettront de tels comportements (Born, 2011). En effet, le groupe de pairs exerce une très forte influence sur le comportement de l'adolescent et par le fait même, du jeune adulte (Dishion & Patterson, 2006; Born, 2011) et lui fournira les opportunités délictuelles, le soutien matériel ainsi que les modèles d'attitudes non conformes aux règles sociales (Cloutier & Drapeau, 2008). Il est important de prendre ce facteur en considération avec les jeunes adultes, particulièrement dans un environnement carcéral où ils pourront encore subir une influence négative.

L'emploi

De nombreux jeunes adultes n'ont pas d'antécédent de travail ou n'ont qu'une expérience de travail très limitée en raison de leur jeune âge. Dans la même optique, ils ont généralement peu de scolarité. Il est possible de constater que jusqu'à 75 % des délinquants avaient des besoins dans ce domaine au moment de leur admission au fédéral et donc, une attention à ce niveau est essentielle, d'autant plus que les résultats de recherche indiquent qu'un emploi instable et le manque d'ambition constituent des facteurs importants de risque (Gillis & Nafekh, 2005). En effet, les hommes ayant un emploi à leur libération sont plus susceptibles de compléter leur mandat fédéral sans récidive (Gillis & Nafekh, 2005). Il est donc important de miser sur l'augmentation de la scolarité, sur les compétences en employabilité et sur les désirs professionnels des jeunes adultes.

Faible motivation

Les recherches ayant comparé le niveau de motivation à l'égard du changement et de la participation aux programmes correctionnels entre les jeunes adultes et les adultes plus âgés ont constaté chez le premier groupe un niveau de motivation plus faible (Nunes & Cortoni, 2006). Ce constat n'est certes pas étranger au présentisme, caractéristique centrale des jeunes délinquants (Born, 2005). Ainsi, il faut tenter de susciter chez le jeune adulte une motivation à non seulement vivre dans le présent, mais à se projeter dans l'avenir (Born, 2011).

La maturité sur le plan cognitif n'est pas atteinte

Une recherche assez récente a démontré que le cerveau continue sa maturation jusqu'à ce que l'individu atteigne environ l'âge de 24 ans (Breyer & Winters, 2004). Concrètement, cela signifie que les jeunes adultes ont tendance à préférer les activités exigeant peu d'efforts et qui produisent un niveau élevé d'excitation, ils ont tendance à réagir de manière explosive aux situations en étant plus susceptibles de mal interpréter certaines situations et ont tendance à ne pas réfléchir avant d'agir (Breyer, Winters, 2004).

L'INTERVENTION AUPRÈS DES JEUNES ADULTES

Tel que susmentionné, l'intervention auprès des jeunes adultes est complexe et nécessite une prise en charge adaptée et progressive. Des méta-analyses de recherche ont mis en lumière trois principes à retenir dans l'approche avec les jeunes adultes, principes qui sont également à prendre en considération avec la population carcérale générale.

Trois principes à retenir

Proposés initialement par Andrew, Bonta et Hoge (1990), les trois principes, soit le risque, les besoins et la réceptivité, sont issus du modèle d'évaluation et de réadaptation des délinquants. Tout d'abord, les programmes ou interventions qui sont associés à une diminution de la récidive sont ceux qui prennent en considération le niveau de risque. Selon ce principe, les délinquants à faible risque vont bénéficier davantage d'un encadrement plus intensif. Puis, il faut cibler les besoins criminogènes des délinquants, donc ceux qui sont directement associés à la criminalité. Finalement, le principe de la réceptivité explique qu'il faut prendre en considération les caractéristiques spécifiques des délinquants en tenant compte de leurs capacités d'apprentissages, capacités cognitives, leur niveau de motivation, etc.

L'approche cognitivo-comportementale

Plusieurs chercheurs ont constaté que les programmes correctionnels actuels qui sont fondés sur une approche cognitivo-comportementale, soit une approche proposant aux délinquants d'acquérir des compétences comportementales, sont aussi efficaces, sinon plus, auprès des adolescents et des jeunes adultes qu'auprès de tout autre groupe d'âge (Cann, Falshaw & Friendship, 2005; Cournoyer, L-G, 2010).

L'entretien motivationnel: une méthode prometteuse

Il a été constaté que les jeunes adultes ont un niveau de motivation plus faible et qu'un des principes du modèle d'évaluation et de réadaptation des délinquants est la réceptivité et que cette réceptivité doit prendre en considération la motivation. Par ailleurs, pour acquérir des compétences comportementales, il faut bien évidemment être motivé à cet effet. En ce sens, l'entretien motivationnel[1], qui prend sa source dans le champ des addictions et qui a été élaboré par Miller et Rollnick (2002), est une « façon de guider collaborative et centrée sur le patient visant à faire émerger et à renforcer la motivation au changement » (Naar-King & Suarez, 2011). Ainsi, l'entretien motivationnel se focalise sur la construction d'une relation positive et aide à guider le délinquant vers un processus de changement, tout en respectant son rythme, ses valeurs et en aidant ce dernier à susciter une motivation intrinsèque et à augmenter son niveau de confiance en ses capacités à s'engager dans le changement (Naar-King & Suarez, 2011).

En guise de conclusion...

Travailler avec de jeunes adultes engendre de nombreux défis et ceux mentionnés dans cet article sont loin d'être exhaustifs, puisque les problèmes toxicomaniaques, de santé mentale ou de comportements à risque n'ont pas été élaborés. Quoi qu'il en soit, une étude en 1997 (Born et al, 1997) a permis de constater que le pronostic de réinsertion sociale est meilleur pour les jeunes délinquants qui ont développé un lien significatif avec un éducateur lors du placement et qui ont fait un travail de réflexion sur les actes commis[2]. Ainsi, bien que les intervenants en milieu carcéral possèdent un double rôle (aide versus contrôle), les interventions qui ont le plus d'impacts sont celles qui fournissent un modèle de résilience, qui permettent de créer un lien, qui insufflent une confiance en les capacités du délinquant, qui le font travailler sur sa culpabilité, qui travaillent sur les processus de traitement de l'information, sur le développement des habiletés sociales et sur la construction d'un projet personnel (Born, 2011). Une approche combinant plusieurs méthodes, dont l'approche cognitivo-comportementale et l'entretien motivationnel, et prenant en considération les différents défis des jeunes adultes nous apparaît donc essentielle. ••

RÉSUMÉ

LES DÉFIS POSÉS PAR L'INTERVENTION EN MILIEU CARCÉRAL AVEC DE JEUNES ADULTES

By Joanie Laganière, Université Laval (Quebec)

In this article, Joanie Laganière, discusses the different needs and characteristics of young adults in prison. She notes that the incarceration of young adults presents many challenges to those charged with their care and rehabilitation, etc., due to particular characteristics that set young adults apart from the rest of the inmate population. These characteristics include socialization and employment needs. Since young adults have not yet reached 'cognitive' maturity, they tend to be less motivated to solve their problems. Laganière notes that professionals have not only to cope with these challenges, but also to factor in the principle of Risk, Need, and Responsivity (RNR) into their assessments. The cognitive-behavioral approach is already often used with young adults in correctional settings, but, according to Laganière's research, adding the motivational interviewing technique of RNR seems to garner more comprehensive responses.

NOTES

[1] À ne pas confondre avec le modèle transtheorique du changement de Prochaska & DiClemente (1984) connu aussi sous le nom de modèle d'tapes du changement. Ce modèle a été développé parallèlement à l'entretien motivationnel.

[2] Il a d'ailleurs été mis en lumière que quatre éléments contribuent à un succès thérapeutique, la relation entre le thérapeute et le client comptant pour 30 % (Hétu, 2007).

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- Team leaders, supervisors, managers, and individuals interested in improving their leadership skills
- Law enforcement and justice officials workingin the area of human trafficking and smuggling, sex tourism, modern day slavery and gender-based crimes
- Other professionals involved in implementing gender sensitive policy, procedures and processes
- Law enforcement personnel involved in employee assistance, peer support or coaching for conflict resolution

Delivered through:

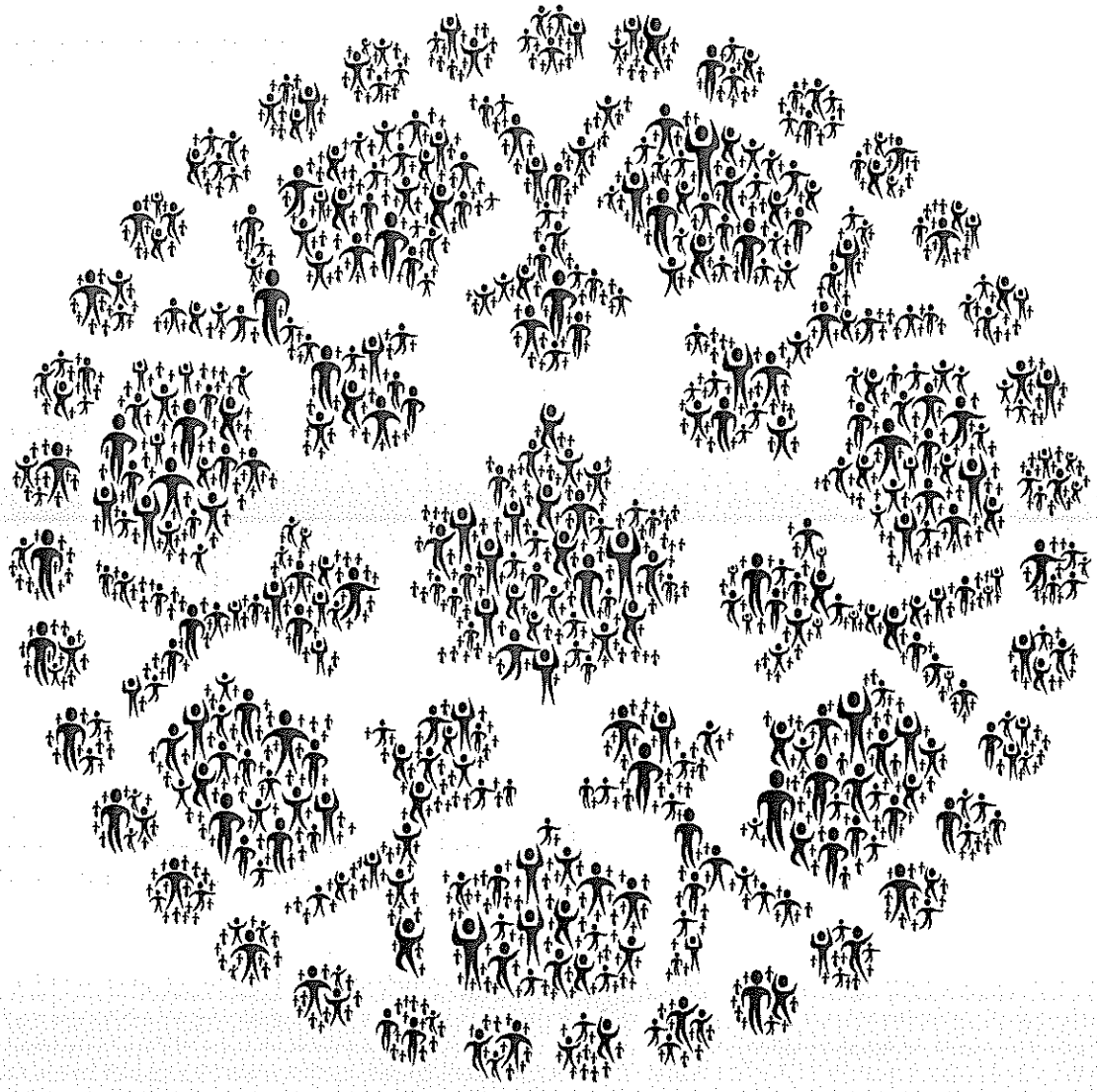
- Case studies
- Panel discussions
- Information sessions from experts in the field
- Well-established training companies in leadership development
- Presentations by high achieving and influential women in business, government and police organizations
- Specialists in building physical and emotional resilience
- Motivational speakers with strategies for achieving a better work-life balance

Developed for application, action and awareness in law enforcement and justice officials workplaces.

Aligns with organizational goals to:

- Eliminate crimes that exploit mostly women, children, high risk youth and vulnerable sectors of society
- Support the recruitment and retention of women.
- Develop respectful workplace programs
- Provide leadership development opportunities to employees
- Encourages a healthy holistic fitness and lifestyle program

For more information and to register visit: www.IAWP2014.org



WHY JOIN THE CCJA?
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- Stay informed on criminal justice issues in Canada...
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- Automatically become a member of our affiliate in your province...

- Pour demeurer au courant des enjeux de justice pénale au Canada...
- Pour avoir voix au chapitre en lien avec les politiques et les développements de l'heure...
- Pour nous aider à promouvoir la sensibilisation des professionnels, des universitaires et du public...
- Pour devenir membre du même coup de notre Affiliée dans votre province...

www.ccja-acjp.ca

COMING EVENTS
PROCHAINS ÉVÉNEMENTS

(Published in the language submitted / Publiés dans la langue dans laquelle ils sont soumis)

SAVE THE DATE! • INSCRIVEZ LA DATE À VOTRE CALENDRIER!

SEPTEMBER 28-OCTOBER 2, 2014

52ND ANNUAL

— INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN POLICE TRAINING CONFERENCE

THEME: The Strength of Many; Embracing Human Rights

PLACE: The historic Fort Garry Hotel, Spa and Conference Centre (Winnipeg, Manitoba)

INFORMATION: http://www.iawp2014.org/

10-14 AUGUST, 2014

WORLD CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY 2014

THEME: Gangs, Trafficking and Insecurity: Empowering the Community

PLACE: Monterrey, Nuevo León, Mexico Cintermex Congress Center

INFORMATION: www.criminology2014.com

NOVEMBER 19-22, 2014

70TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY

THEME: Criminology at the Intersections of Oppression

PLACE: San Francisco, CA, U.S.A

INFORMATION: Conference website — http://www.asc41.com

NOTICE • • AVIS

Please send notices about your events to **ccjapubsacjp@gmail.com** so we may add them to the list of Coming Events.

Veuillez envoyer les annonces pour vos événements au **ccjapubsacjp@gmail.com** nous permettant ainsi de les inscrire dans la liste des «Prochains événements».

JUSTICE ACTUALITÉS REPORT

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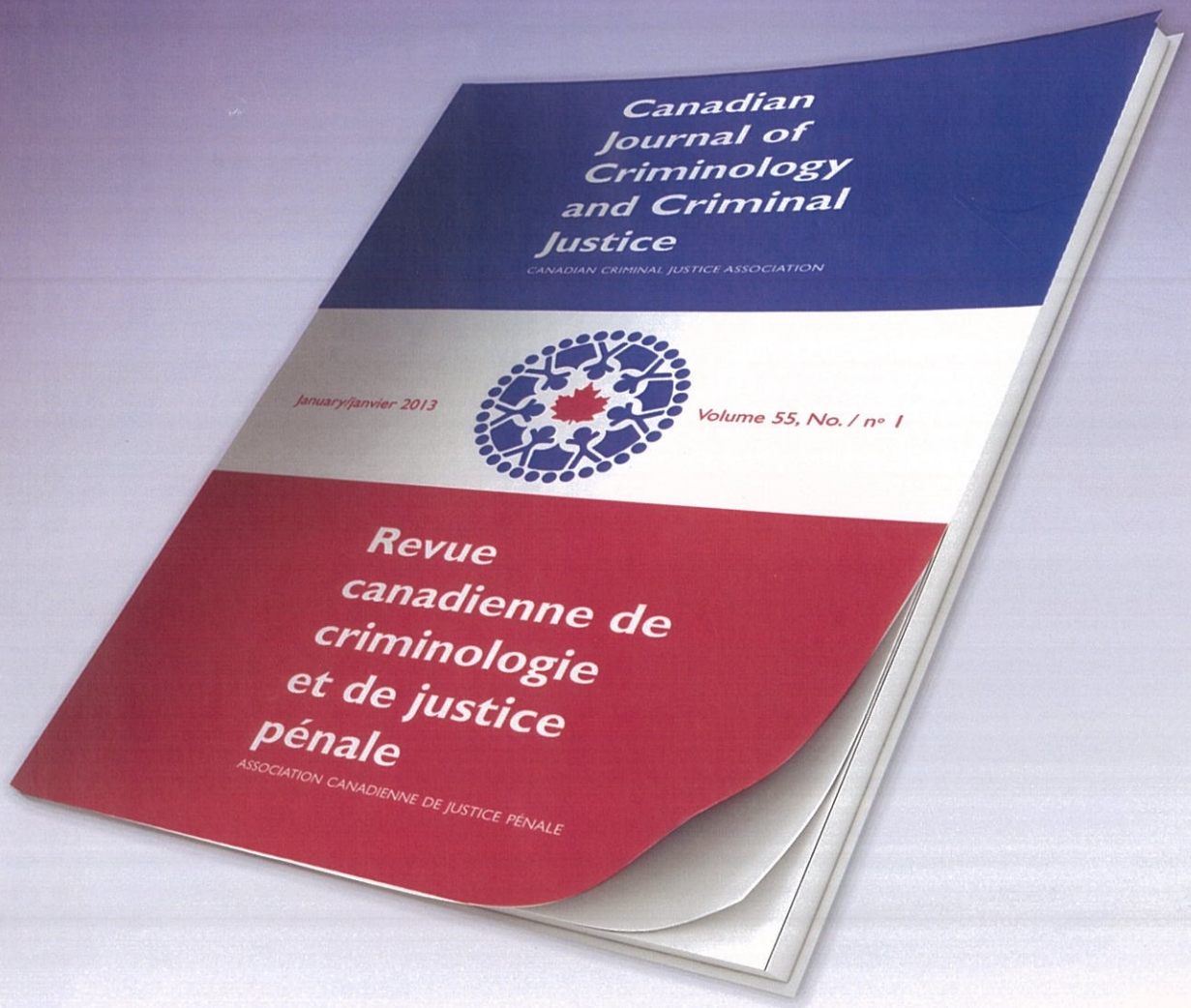
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
OUTGOING EDITOR, MR. PETER CARRINGTON
THANK YOU FOR TEN YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE!

The members of the CCJA Board of Directors and Executive Committee join the Association's Executive Director, Irving Kulik, in extending heartfelt thanks to the outgoing Editor of the Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Mr. Peter Carrington, for the enthusiastic dedication and tremendous skill that has characterized his 10 years of service as Editor. We also congratulate and welcome the Journal's new Editor, Mr. Simon Verdun-Jones (Simon Fraser University), who will be taking over the helm July 1, 2014.

REVUE CANADIENNE DE CRIMINOLOGIE ET DE JUSTICE PÉNALE
AU RÉDACTEUR SORTANT, M. PETER CARRINGTON,
MERCI POUR DIX ANNÉES DE SERVICE EXCEPTIONNEL !

Les membres du conseil d'administration et du comité exécutif de l'ACJP se joignent au directeur général Irving Kulik, pour offrir leurs chaleureux remerciements au rédacteur sortant de la Revue canadienne de criminologie et de justice pénale, Peter Carrington, pour le dévouement enthousiasmé et l'immense talent qu'il a mis à contribution au cours de ses 10 années de service comme rédacteur. Nous voulons souhaiter la bienvenue et féliciter le nouveau rédacteur, Simon Verdun-Jones (Université Simon Fraser), qui assumera ses fonctions au 1er juillet 2014.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